



HE'S A FRESHMAN TOO! McGill's new Principal Robert Bell demonstrates how he will transform McGill during his term in office. For his own account of this fascinating endeavour see page 11.

Money proposals stun university Cut-backs generate furor

by Bob Doumani

Money, or lack of it, has forced McGill University into the unenviable position of sacrificing many of its facilities in order to survive.

A McGill administration financial task force has recommended sweeping cutbacks in University expenditures for 1971-72.

For more analysis of McGill's financial situation see page 9.

The task force, composed of McGill's three Vice-Principals and the Directors of Finance,

University Planning, and Research Planning, was called in May, by former Principal H. Locke Robertson to review McGill's finances.

Their report, released Sept. 15, made five dramatic proposals:

- moving the Faculty of Agriculture to the Montreal campus leaving only research facilities and fields at Ste. Anne de Bellevue

- abandoning plans for additional student residences and the conversion of at least one residence for academic use

- closing of the Redpath and McCord museums

- suspension of intercollegiate sports

- the closing of "uneconomic" auxiliary buildings

Reactions to the proposed cuts varied.

Dr. George Dion, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, charged that "if the proposal to move the Faculty of Agriculture to the Montreal campus is accepted by the Board of Governors it will be a tragic mistake."

Dr. Dion added that he plans to protest the proposal but declined to comment on what form the protest would take.

On the other hand, McGill Chancellor D.O. Hebb lauded the task force's efforts.

"Principal Bell and the task force have faced the problem with courage. It is admirable that they did not present the University with a 'fait accompli'. Instead, they came up with proposals to be discussed," he added.

Hebb declined to elaborate saying, "I am instructed that the Chancellor no longer has the functions he had before."

Athletics Director Harry E. Griffiths indicated that, "If they cut our budget by \$200,000 we will not operate an intercollegiate program next year."

"I'm optimistic that we can work a compromise solution," he added hopefully.

The proposed cuts were prompted by a smaller than anticipated grant from the Quebec Government. The University expected an amount in the neighbourhood of \$28 million but received only \$25 million.

McGill Principal Robert Bell indicated that general campus unrest, a belief that university education is not the economic panacea it was wrongly thought to be, and a lower priority for university education contributed to the Government cutbacks.

Victor Goldbloom, a government spokesman, termed the cutbacks an admirable (saving) effort and added McGill will not get one cent more.

The task force revealed that last year's operations ran up a deficit of over \$2 million. Given the size of the government grant, the 1971-72 deficit would approach the \$6 million mark.

The report painted a dismal picture indicating continued losses of the present size would quickly cripple University operations.

Cuts in expenditures offered the only acceptable alternative for halting losses, since 85% of the University's endowments are restricted to special uses and increases in tuition are prohibited by government policy.

The proposed cuts would reduce administration and non-academic budgets by \$2.1 million and academic budgets by \$1.4 million.

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Wait and see attitude

Reactions to Bell guarded

by Linda Feldman

Cutbacks, confusion, compromise: the tenure of Robert Bell has begun not with a bang but a whimper.

Scarcely one month after assuming office, the new Principal finds the faculties retreating to the main campus, the budget slashed by \$2.4 million, the plans of continued academic and physical expansion curtailed.

"I think McGill is doing me a favour in letting me have a try at this," Dr. Bell said August, referring to the principalship.

But the Task Force Report, heritage of the Robertson administration, may limit his plans and scope of action.

Nevertheless, student reaction, submerged until now, is beginning to surface, and opinions range from guarded approval to enthusiasm.

"He doesn't fool around," said Hutton Archer, President of the McGill Students' Society. "Dr. Bell approaches situations head-on. The experience I have had with him assures me that he neither sits on the fence nor sidesteps issues."

Archer's External Vice-President, Randy Sykes, is somewhat encouraged by the appointment.

"My initial reaction to the appointment was not one of excitement," admitted Sykes. "I thought that he was a compromise between a liberal candidate and a law-and-order candidate."

"After I met him, I was more pleased with him," Sykes added. "He has fairly strong views on everything, and I think he will be able to withstand pressure."

Noting that Quebec was adamant on not increasing funds to McGill even after the release of the Task Force Report findings, Sykes cautioned the Principal not to let McGill degenerate into a political football, "like it was under Cardinale".

However, he saw no need for special privileges for the University, stating that McGill was not the only university in the province to feel the effect of penny-pinching in Quebec.

Perhaps the most effusive praise for Dr. Bell came from Richard

Hart, Council member for the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

"His past record is superb", Hart declared. "Nobody has ever impressed me like him. He was always available to the students while he was Dean of Graduate Studies."

"Dr. Bell made firm decisions, but always encouraged appeals against them," Hart continued. "His loss to the graduate faculty is the campus' gain", the councillor concluded.

Attack on Drapeau's budget priorities

FRAP unleashes grievances against City Hall

Representatives of the Front d'action Politique came to McGill last Monday to explain the movement's structure, objectives and general philosophy.

FRAP, which grew out of a union of citizens committees and local comités d'action politique (CAPs) in many areas of the city, was formed to bring power into the hands of the citizens of each neighborhood, and away from what FRAP considers to be a dictatorship at City Hall.

Michel Cartier, a member of the Ahuntsic CAP and Paul Cliche, head of the movement's secretariat told McGill students that although FRAP will be running candidates in the October 25 municipal election, its action would by no means be limited to electoral politics.

"The election is only one way

of using the existing political system to further our cause", Cliche said. Cartier added that

the election would also help by bringing to the attention of the public extensive information on the political and socio-economic conditions in the city.

Some of the information that FRAP is presenting this month centers on the budget set-up of the ruling Drapeau-Saulnier administration. Cartier gave a detailed account of the city's expenditures over the past ten years.

Only \$2,000,000 has been allotted to housing in the past few years, according to Cartier. This is less than the amount spent annually for the horses used by the city's mounted police. The city's annual budget is \$412,000,000.

Of the local budget \$160,000,000 is allocated to city administration, while recreation and social service allotments are together a mere \$41,000,000 of which Terre des Hommes takes a \$20,000,000 cut.

Cartier said that FRAP's first goal in municipal government is to substantially increase funding for social services and recreation while cutting back drastically on administrative expenditures.

Cartier opposes spending \$20,000,000 annually to maintain Terre des Hommes. He estimates that at most only 20% of the Montreal population visit the site every year. He wants to see the fair site serving the interests of the entire population and he proposes a five-part division of

(cont. on page 7)

Dorms' prospects bleak

The McGill University residences are entering the most crucial period of their relatively short history.

The new academic year could mark the end of the present residence set-up, and lead perhaps to the eventual closing down of most of the existing facilities.

Plagued by numerous vacancies and extreme student dissatisfaction, the residences have become a heavy burden on an already hard-hit administration.

Empty RVC beds

The times may be changing at Royal Victoria College, but fewer girls are staying around the residence to find out.

More than 100 vacancies are causing major headaches for Dr. Mary C. Robinson, the new warden of the residence.

The College itself contains only 500 beds, and early estimates reveal that the gross revenue lost could go as high as \$97,500.

Reasons for the mass desertions are financial as well as personal.

Dr. Robertson noted that the most common complaint of boarders was that girls could live more cheaply and independently in shared apartments.

Present and past residents also deplored the quality and consistency of the food, and resented a policy restricting males from the building most of the time.

Administration sources also pointed out that the CEGEP program is discouraging students from outside the province from coming to McGill and RVC.

McGill Business Manager C.E. Noel and Dr. Robinson are seeking their solution among CEGEP and university students.

A series of advertisements placed in Montreal newspapers is expected to lure a sufficient number of girls to fill the residence. Abolition of the leave system and curfew hour seem almost guaranteed to ease the task.

One of the proposals made by the University's cost-cutting task force Sept. 15 was the "abandonment of plans for further student residences, with at least one of the present residences being converted to academic use."

Vice-Principal Robert Shaw explained at the University's press conference that this move was precipitated by changes in student attitudes on how they want to live.

Shaw also blamed the critical situation in residences on the influx of CEGEP students, leading to less out-of-town students seeking housing.

Student leaders in the Men's residences tended to agree with Shaw's assessment of the situation, adding, however, that the often repressive atmosphere created by the staff has had an important effect on the number of vacancies.

No longer are the residences restricted to McGill students.

A massive advertising campaign promoting the advantages

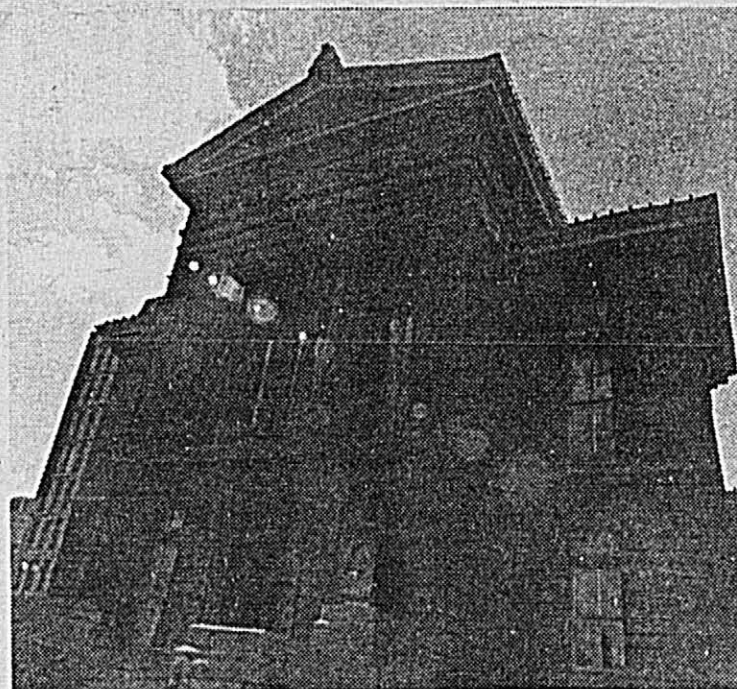
of life in residence has been directed at all the other universities and CEGEPs, English and French, in the Montreal area.

In contrast to a late and ineffective advertising campaign, the administration scrapped the projected co-ed residence on the grounds of "insufficient interest". The decision bitterly disappointed and angered the 60 to 70 students who applied.

Food facilities have been nominally improved. Judging from the general comments heard around the dining halls, however, these changes have not had any obvious effect on the quality and quantity of the food served.

Perhaps the most important change to occur this summer has been the appointment of the new warden of Molson Hall, Paris Georgiou, PhD 4.

Georgiou, who was chosen by a special committee in mid-summer, received unanimous support from all the student representatives and was elected over several administration candidates.



CLOSING SOON? If the administration's financial cutbacks are approved, Redpath Museum will be locked up. The museum staff will presumably be laid off.



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Further debate will delay Discipline Code

by Evelyn Schusheim

The Committee on Rights and Responsibilities is continuing discussions of its report, even though it was originally slated to be submitted to Senate last May.

Dr. Leon St. Pierre, chairman of the Committee, stated that the report still needs revisions and that briefs from groups and individuals are still being considered.

The report defines the rights and responsibilities of all members of the University community, modifies the existing Code of Disciplinary Behavior to include faculty as well as students, and outlines in detail a procedure for voicing grievances.

Since its release, however, the report has received heavy criticism from many groups and individuals.

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society and the McGill Faculty Union, among others, have presented briefs outlining their objections to the Committee.

"One of the major complaints of the students was that they didn't want the Code of Disciplinary Procedures to be instituted this fall when classes resume," commented Dr. St. Pierre.

"We are still discussing parts of the Code and rewriting them. Perhaps more work will be done

on rewriting the report than was done on the actual writing of it."

Randy Sykes, external Vice-President of the Students' Society said that he considered the report a white paper that needed revision.

"The Students' Society is analyzing the reasons behind a need for a discipline code," Sykes commented. "We are in the process of drafting a basis for an alternate code."

Some groups attacked the report last February as being "a tool to stifle dissent," and charged that its ambiguous wording could lead to misinterpretation.

Students in residences have also claimed that the report gives too much power to the wardens by making them Senior Disciplinary Officers, capable of dismissing a student from the residences without a hearing.

Dr. St. Pierre, however, stated that the section of the report dealing with residences was being revised, and that the Committee was meeting with the wardens and resident students to solicit their opinions and suggestions.

"As far as the claim that the wording is ambiguous," St. Pierre commented, "we stated in the preamble of the report that

we hope that the University treats disciplinary problems with compassion."

I think that the University accepted a humane and reasonable approach to dissent and discipline well before the report came out," he added.

One section of the report which has not been criticized is the suggested framework for handling grievances.

Various levels of appeal of grievances are offered to students and staff in order to air complaints before they develop into major problems.

The creation of the position of ombudsman was also recommended so that acceptable solutions to complaints could be made.

"In the past we've often paid more attention to the form rather than the substance of dissent," commented St. Pierre. "Now when we see dissent, we're more inclined to ask 'what's behind it' rather than to condemn it," he added.

Peter Chinloy, a student senator and vocal critic of the reports charged that asking the University to have compassion would not be enough. He claims that the ambiguous wording of the code will make it possible for a disciplinary officer to carry out a

Legal-Aid Handbook Tops ASUS Projects

If intention counts for anything these days, the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society could well be awarded full points for projects planned this year.

Items subject to appraisal and realization include a legal aid handbook, a revolving loan fund, an improved Free Press, revival of the ASUS bookstore and increased support of student clubs and organizations.

The tutorial system may also be revamped, with a student-run scheme encompassing all departments within the Arts and Science faculty.

While details on the legal aid handbook are still far from definite, the ASUS is fully committed to the project. Proposals call for a publication of the size and format as the Birth Control Handbook.

Alan Bailin, BA 4, has been appointed editor.

The revolving loan fund is still in the exploratory stage. The fund involves establishing

low-interest loans for needy students through the Student Aid Office.

A major facelift is slated for the Free Press which will come out twice a month this year. Its pages will cover both socio-economic and ASUS issues. The Free Press will be aided, in these tight money times, by the largest budget in its history.

An expanded, student-run, tutorial scheme covering all Arts and Science departments will concentrate especially on the physical sciences. Student administrators of the scheme will be paid.

The constitution called for autonomous undergraduate associations to have the option of seceding if the constituency approves.

With an eye on the proposed Arts and Science Faculty split, the ASUS will try to negotiate for student representation in the newly constituted faculties.

vendetta.

Chinloy supports the existence of a code but believes that it should establish a framework with as little supervision as possible.

"If you want to promote academic freedom, you cannot impose a will from above. This is a paternalistic attitude," Chinloy

said.

Dr. St. Pierre pointed out that the Committee is trying to soften the existing Code of Disciplinary Procedures but that the mere mention of the word 'discipline' sets people off and makes it a hot issue.

"Some people have been brought up in regimented societies and think that any small offense will bring a suspension," St. Pierre noted. "We're not talking about discreet little crimes. Offenses can only be judged in their context."

"If anyone thinks that he's been injured by an action, let him make his case before a committee of Senate and let them decide," St. Pierre suggested. "We feel that people should have the opportunity to do this."

Dr. St. Pierre will not be continuing as chairman of the Rights and Responsibilities Committee, since he has been elected to Senate and will not be able to give the Committee enough time.

Interested students will be able to participate in meetings of the Committee when it resumes deliberations.

O'Connell the Council is not legally bound by the commitments of last year's Council.

O'Connell also reported at the meeting that he hopes to save about \$200 a month on the new Union phone system, and \$800 a month on the cleaning bills in the building.

He added, however, that the Society may lose up to \$3000 on Freshman Reception this year, pointing to the "not overly impressive" efficiency of certain members of the Reception Committee.

Rounding out a gloomy financial forecast, the VP predicted that Council would probably not subsidize a Winter Carnival this year.

Students' Society near bankruptcy?

by Stuart Gibson

Warnings of impending financial disaster in the McGill Students' Society highlighted Council's first meeting of the academic year, held Sept. 9.

"The Society will only be able to carry through to September on present funds," declared Internal Vice-President Kevin O'Connell.

However, O'Connell's assessment didn't include the student fees the Society will be receiving later this month.

"Council must control the rate of overexpenditure which the Society has been averaging the past four years," he said.

He added, "The priority lies with the question of budgets and financing of campus clubs and societies."



Randy Sykes

O'Connell was nevertheless optimistic: "This is a very serious problem, but one that can be solved."



Daily photo by Bob Karam

COUNCIL: IF THEY ONLY HAD THE MIDAS TOUCH. Seated at the head of the table is President Hutton Archer.

The Internal Vice-President outlined a general policy which includes an improvement in the services for the Students' Society, a maximization of student use of the Society's facilities, an increase in eating space; and better food at lower cost.

O'Connell also reported that "necessary repairs to the Union building were accomplished."

He noted that his department is trying to secure more part-time work in the Union cafeteria for McGill students.

Students' Society President Hutton Archer expressed concern for the "very bad image" of the Society on campus.

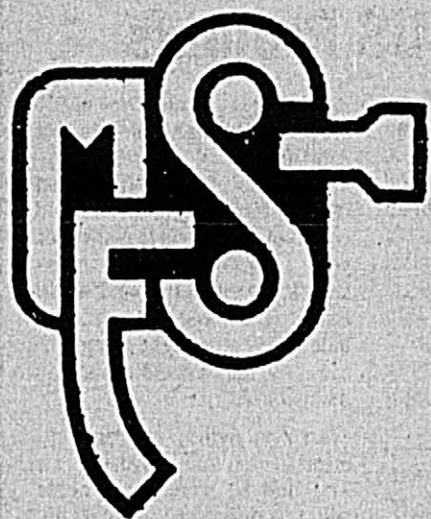
He said the main priority besides finances was to provide more services in the way of information, cafeteria improve-

ment, housing and employment for students.

A more detailed report of the Society's financial situation will be presented at this week's Council meeting.



Kevin O'Connell



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DEC. 4 1000 Clowns
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JAN. 15 Putney Swope
22 Male and Female
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Cliche on FRAP

interview by victor dabby

Paul Cliche is president of the secretariat of the Front d'action politique.

Paul Cliche is the president of FRAP and a former reporter for *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*. Previous to becoming president he was the head of the political action section of the CNTU. Michel Cartier is the former director of *Les Feux Follets* and presently a self-described worker and FRAP militant. The first part of the interview is with Paul Cliche.

Q: How would you describe the political situation in Montreal and where does FRAP come in?

Cliche: The population of Montreal is made up of a large majority of salaried workers, 80% to 85%, and a small minority of non-salaried workers or the bourgeoisie. At the present time the bourgeois minority control all the centers of decision making, whether they be the political or economic centers or the public centers, such as the different hospitals and government agencies. Moreover most of the elected deputies come from the non salaried class. 84% of the federal and provincial deputies from Quebec and 96% of the municipal councillors are from the bourgeoisie. Therefore the salaried worker has almost no representation. Secondly, for the past ten years the city government has been completely dominated by two men. Even the Civic Party has been kept in the dark. Just recently a city budget of 412 million dollars was passed in two hours, with very few questions asked. FRAP was founded to remedy this lack of workers representation. Up to the present time the different citizens committees have been

playing the role of watchdog, trying to limit the inefficiencies and the excesses of the city. The time has come for the worker to exercise his legitimate power.



Q: In what other areas besides elections, does FRAP intend to concentrate?

Cliche: FRAP's main objective is to transform a purely formal democracy — the election of deputies every four years — to a democracy whereby the workers participate daily in decision making that affects their lives. Four areas where the worker plays a role are to be considered. The worker as a family man, the worker as consumer, the worker at his place of work or study and the worker as a member of an economic system. For example, the worker as a consumer, needs certain

medical and social services. Thus, health clinics and food cooperatives have been set up which will be run by the citizens themselves who will depend on specialists for certain technical decisions. In order to do this, a more effective decentralisation of government is necessary. The worker must become actively participating in a political collectivity. This is our basic philosophy, it is a philosophy which concentrate on the individual and his participation in a complex society.

Q: How important are the elections and how is FRAP organising for them?

Cliche: Electoral success is a secondary objective. Above all, we will use the elections to inform and radicalise the milieu... We hope to politicize the workers through active participation with a discussion of concrete problems in the CAPs. There is of course a danger that we will fall in to the electoral trap, and play the game like the other parties... However, if we succeed in recruiting workers as the base for our party, we will have all we need to radicalise our action. This radicalisation will be mainly oriented towards the popular struggles after the election rather than for specifically electoral purposes. The election will have the advantage of forcing us to be more concrete in our approach to issues. We will run candidates in ten of the eighteen districts in Montreal, three candidates in each district. Our purpose is to get some additional support in the municipal council for the struggles which we will lead after the election in the industrial, consumption and labour fields.

Q: In which regions does FRAP expect its strongest support?

Cliche: The important thing for us is to

get some serious work done at the district level. We will be more successful obviously where the citizens' committees are well implanted and active. But it is just as important to work in areas where the citizens' committees do not as yet have a strong base. Success cannot be measured by the number of seats.

Q: What are FRAP's policies vis-à-vis workers and the democratisation of education?

Cliche: At our congress in August, we fixed some priorities for our action after October 29th. Specifically, we will try, in cooperation with the labour unions, to start some CAPs in the factories and also in the offices. As for the democratisation of education we will push for the election of school commissions by universal suffrage. The present system where four commissioners are chosen by the government and three by the Archbishop is absurd. There is also a need for more financial planning and budgetary control. This would permit us to reduce fiscal inequalities between the rich and the workers' districts in Montreal. For us, language and religion are secondary to those objectives.

Q: What of the relationship between the Parti Quebecois and FRAP?

Cliche: Of course we have a number of PQ militants working with FRAP as we have people who are creditistes, NDP, etc... etc... The Front D'Action Politique is precisely what the name says, a front, an alliance of people who believe that fundamental changes are due in our society.

FRAP launches campaign on five fronts

The Front d'action Politique (FRAP) has decided to oppose the ruling Drapeau-Saulnier administration in the October 25th municipal elections as its first move in its bid to transfer control of City Hall to workers.

F.R.A.P.

(cont. from page 3)

the existing grounds to include a popular university, as well as cultural and recreational facilities.

FRAP is also opposing the \$50,000,000 expenditure on police during the last year. Cartier compared Montreal with Chicago in the amount spent in this area. The party would increase spending on the fire department where there is a severe shortage of manpower.

On October 25th, every Montrealer 18 and over holding Canadian citizenship can vote. FRAP is concentrating its efforts at the district level so that all citizens in each CAP can control their own municipal region.

Until now, Cartier says, only employers and landlords exercised any real power. This power can be seen in terms of control of economic and political decisions in each district. Employers and proprietors also control the school commissions in the Montreal area, and most candidates for municipal and provincial election are members of this group.

The new party has launched its campaign on five fronts; housing, transport, health, culture and recreation and the economic and social development of Montreal.

Paul Cliche, 35, was elected president of FRAP at the party convention, held August 28-30. He is also the head of the political action department of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU). While he is the only unionist on the seven-man secretariat, FRAP's program places its emphasis on workers.

Robert Lacaille, 30, who was elected vice-president of the secretariat is a milkman who heads the St. Henri Hospital Committee. He replaced the provisional vice-president, Emile Boudreau, who was affiliated with the United Steel Workers of America. Francois Léonard, 23, who had been the provisional secretary, was confirmed as general secretary of the party. René Denis, 24, is in charge of liaison. Louis Favreau, 27, is to oversee training. Jean Grenier, also 27, is in charge of organization and Michel Li-sée, 20, heads up research.

One of the first duties of the secretariat is the drafting of a file on the condition of non-unionized workers. This file is only one part of a full-scale examination of the functions of the labor sector in the party's planned "winter offensive". The investigation also includes a close

analysis of current management tactics and a study of other areas not covered by collective agreements. The results of these examinations will be used to assess "private enterprise" in general.

The convention's 214 official delegates, representing the 13 district political committees (comités d'action politique), drafted 23 recommendations aimed at transferring the control of services to the people at the district level.

By far the most controversial of the proposals was the demand that private property be transferred to the city. The convention delegates approved the proposal in principle, but could not agree on the means of instituting such a policy.

With a little more than a month before the election, FRAP's chief concern is the "winter offensive", comprising four priorities; the examination of the labor market, the democratization of Montreal's school system so as to benefit the underprivileged districts of the city, an intensive investigation of housing including the drafting of published information on land speculation and the protection of *Caisses Populaires* from integration into the banking monopoly so as to promote the co-operative movement in general.

Provisions were also made, at the party convention, for the nomination of candidates. An amendment to the party constitution now

allows the district committees more leeway in choosing candidates and restricts the power of the general assembly to block district nominations.

Such a move, ostensibly, aims to equalize the distribution of power between labor and the district committees.

In a front page story in *La Presse*, Claude Masson and Rose-Ann Giroux evaluated the atmosphere of the three day convention. "Throughout the weekend, FRAP militants worked without interruption on the (party) program, without ever resorting to the easy game of criticising Drapeau and Saulnier".

Among the general policies emerging from these sessions were the adoption of French unilingualism on the working and administrative levels, the right to strike for police, the abolition of the anti-riot squad, the gradual phasing out of Metro and bus fares, the recognition of taxis as a public service and the establishment of a taxi commission, the handing over of private property to the city, and finally, the enactment of legislation to protect tenants.

A list of secondary proposals from the working groups was not ratified by the general assembly of the convention, but specific recommendations, under the headings of transport, housing and city administration were approved for the FRAP program.

1) Transport

- enlargement of the metro and improvement of bus service.
- gradual elimination of the car as a means of transportation in the downtown area.
- as a short term measure, a freeze on bus and metro fares and eventually, free rides for the aged, students, welfare-recipients and the unemployed.

Housing

- complete renovation by district of deteriorated city areas.
- participation of the people at all levels of planning for construction of housing and management of groups in this sector.
- the extension of Housing Board jurisdiction to include all housing.
- the recognition of collective agreements between tenants and landlords.

City Administration

- participation of district committee representatives in the planning of city development through a municipal planning office.
- creation of district planning committees.
- introduction of proportional representation in municipal council elections.
- creation by Municipal Council of investigatory committees for each of the municipal services.
- salary increase for city councillors so as to make the posts full-time jobs.

Chodos vows austerity

We can all sleep much better these nights because someone is keeping watch over the Students' Society's fast dwindling finances.

"I've got to watch like a hawk where the money goes or else the Students' Society will face bankruptcy," declares Michael Chodos, whose appointment as Finance Director of the McGill Students' Society became effective Sept. 9.

Chodos states that wasteful spending and unforeseen expenses have no place in his financial policy. The third year law student will try to curb any unlimited expenditure by the Archer-O'Connell-Sykes executive this academic year.

Disturbed by the fact that a reserve fund which had grown to \$300,000 three years ago, now stands at zero, Chodos intends to discourage McGill student clubs and societies from "putting the screws" on the Society. Each year Council returns approximately \$30,000 to campus clubs and organizations. This sum is split up on a pro rata basis in each organization. This year, however, will see little, if any, money returned, says Chodos.

The financial picture will not be any brighter since it has become increasingly more difficult for the Society to operate the Union building. Cost of operating the facility is \$150,000 annually.

Chodos discloses that Council will negotiate with the University for financial assistance in this area.

Perhaps Chodos' greatest headache is finding means for paying off \$188,000. This is part of a \$500,000 loan made three years ago. The loan was given to the Students' Society by the University to build a co-op housing project.

Two hundred and twelve thousand dollars has already been spent on the purchase of the St. John's Ambulance property on McGregor Street. An additional \$100,000 was spent on architectural fees.

Due to stiff Quebec and Montreal tax regulations the McGill Student Housing Corporation last year found it unfeasible to begin construction of the co-op.

Professor Charles Pascal of the University's Centre for Learning and Development is currently offering a course to help graduate students fulfill the 'teaching' part of their titles.

Described as a 'practicum', the course consists of independent study, individual consultation, and a weekly seminar. It is designed to assist in deriving instructional goals, developing methods of measurement and evaluation, and designing solutions to instructional problems. Graduate students who have some degree of freedom in running their classes will be able to learn teaching by dupe students who have considering some of the problems that arise in the classroom.

Although at present there is only one class which accommodates forty people, plans call for the development of a similar program for at least twenty faculty members later in the year.

T.A.s offered training

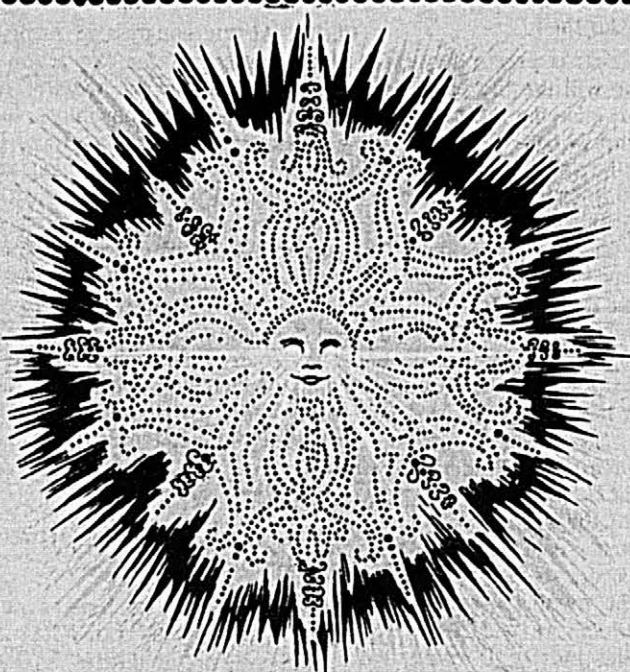
by Morris Schneiderman

A program is now under way at McGill to instruct Teaching Assistants in teaching. At present T. A. positions are granted as the sole source of income for many MA and PhD candidates.

Professor Charles Pascal of the University's Centre for Learning and Development is currently offering a course to help graduate students fulfill the 'teaching' part of their titles.

Described as a 'practicum', the course consists of independent study, individual consultation, and a weekly seminar. It is designed to assist in deriving instructional goals, developing methods of measurement and evaluation, and designing solutions to instructional problems. Graduate students who have some degree of freedom in running their classes will be able to learn teaching by dupe students who have considering some of the problems that arise in the classroom.

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— Paul Trépanier, ténor
Chœur de l'OSM

FESTIVAL BEETHOVEN

"FIDELIO" — opéra en 2 actes (version de concert)

27 ET 28 OCTOBRE

Franz-Paul Decker
Pina Carmirelli, violoniste
Webern : Cinq pièces pour orchestre op. 16
Brahms : Concerto pour violon op. 77
Sibelius : Symphonie no 8 op. 82

1 ET 2 DÉCEMBRE

Toronto Symphony
Au pupitre : Karel Ancori

FESTIVAL BEETHOVEN

Symphonie no 8 op. 83
Symphonie no 3 op. 55 "Eroica"

SERIE "B"

13 ET 14 OCTOBRE

Serge Baudo
Emil Gilels, pianiste

FESTIVAL BEETHOVEN

"Leonore" (ouverture no 2)
Symphonie no 4 op. 60
Concerto no 6 op. 73 "Empeur"

17 ET 18 NOVEMBRE

Franz-Paul Decker
The Swingle Singers
Haydn : Symphonie no 102
Berio : Sinfonia
Shostakovich : Symphonie no 8 op. 54

18 ET 19 DÉCEMBRE

Franz-Paul Decker
Richard Martell, ténor
Donald McIntyre, baryton
France Dion, soprano
Tadea Pytko, contralto
Chœur de l'OSM

FESTIVAL BEETHOVEN

Symphonie no 9 op. 125 — Choral

SERIE "C"

6 ET 7 OCTOBRE

Franz-Paul Decker
Emil Gilels, pianiste

"FESTIVAL BEETHOVEN"

"Leonore" (Overture no 3)
Concerto no 3 op. 37
Concerto no 4 op. 58

2 ET 4 NOVEMBRE

"LA BOHÈME"

opéra en 3 actes de Puccini
Production : Place des Arts
Clarice Carson, soprano (Metropolitan Opera)
Heather Thomson, soprano (Sadler's Wells — London)
Pierre Duval, ténor (Teatro dell'Opera — Rome) (N.Y. City Opera)
Bernard Turgeon, baryton (Houston Grand Opera)
Napoleon Bason, baryton — Yolande Guérard, basse
— André Lortie, ténor

Directeur Musical : Mario Bernardi

Mise en scène : Carlo Maestri

Décor et costumes : Robert Privost

Chœur des chœurs : René Lacourse

6 ET 7 FÉVRIER

Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos
Viktor Tretjakov, violoniste

Oeuvre canadienne
Mozart : Concerto en ré majeur K. 218
Berlioz : Symphonie Fantastique

8 ET 9 JANVIER

Franz-Paul Decker
Nelson Freire, pianiste
Johann : "Contrasts"
Schumann : Introduction et allegro op. 134
Liszt : "Totentanz"
Hindemith : "Matthäus der Maler"

2 ET 3 FÉVRIER

Pierre Hétu
Selle (Gagnant du concours International de Montréal) 1970
Scharif-Tommasini : Les Dames de Bonne Humeur
Prokofiev : Symphonie no 7
Oeuvre canadienne
Roussel : Bacchus et Ariane

2 ET 3 MARS

Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos
Tchaikovsky : Symphonie no 6 "Pathétique"
Albeniz-Arbo : Evocation-Corpus Christi-Triana
Ravel : Boléro

30 ET 31 MARS

Franz-Paul Decker
Philippe Entremont, pianiste
Schumann : Symphonie no 1 op. 38
Saint-Saëns : Concerto no 4 op. 44
Respighi : Feste Romane

19 ET 20 JANVIER

Franz-Paul Decker
Itzhak Perlman, violoniste
Brahms : Ouverture "Tragique"
Stravinsky : Concerto pour violon op. 61
Bruckner : Symphonie no 2 en do mineur

18 ET 17 FÉVRIER

Franz-Paul Decker
Ida Haendel, violoniste
Liebmann : Furtoso
Saint-Saëns : Concerto no 3 op. 61
Strauss : "Aus Italien"

18 ET 17 MARS

Zubin Mehta
Mozart : Symphonie no 38 "Prague"
Bartók : "Le mandarin miraculeux"
Brahms : Symphonie no 2 op. 73

13 ET 14 AVRIL

Franz-Paul Decker
Marion Lippert, soprano
Oeuvre canadienne (commande de l'OSM)
Wagner : Tristan und Isolde (Pratide et Liebestod)
Wagner : Gotterdammerung (Le Voyage au Rhin)
— (Marche Funèbre)
Strauss : Salomé (Danse des sept voiles et scène finale)

22 ET 24 FÉVRIER

"CARMEN"
opéra en 3 actes de Bizet
Production : Place des Arts
Shirley Verrett, mezzo soprano (Metropolitan Opera)
Michelle René, soprano
Michele Molesse (N.Y. City Opera)
Louis Quilico, baryton (Covent Garden) (N.Y. City Opera)
Claude Corbelli, basse (N.Y. City Opera)
(Distribution à être complétée)
Directeur musical : Franz-Paul Decker
Mise en scène, costumes, décors, etc. (à être annoncés)

23 ET 24 MARS

Franz-Paul Decker
Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianiste
Hindemith : Konzertmusik op. 50
Mozart : Divertimento K. 287
Rachmaninov : Concerto no 3 op. 30

6 ET 7 AVRIL

Franz-Paul Decker
Zara Nelsova, violoncelliste
Saint-Saëns : Concerto pour violoncelle op. 33
Tchaikovsky : Symphonie no 4
(programme à être complété)

Departments hurt by McGill money shortage

Money is McGill's greatest problem this year. It isn't a new problem and it certainly isn't the university's only difficulty. But more than any other it directly affects everybody on this campus. Departments and Faculties have been feeling, and continues to feel, the effects of tight money at this university. Some departments are having great difficulty maintaining programs that were insufficient to begin with. Expansion, in almost all cases, is a long way off. The Daily has contacted department officials in the four divisions of Arts and Science to get some idea of the seriousness of the situation.

In a year that would ordinarily be devoted to celebrating McGill's 150th birthday, the University finds itself with a projected deficit of over \$5,000,000. Money shortages are widespread in Arts and Science but the humanities and social science divisions are easily the hardest hit.

Professor John A. Trentman, chairman of philosophy, feels

by Tom Sorell

that the situation in his department is probably representative of the financial difficulties of the humanities in general. The department is short-staffed, and has even been forced to drop its introductory course.

Especially in the upper years, courses that were formerly taught over two terms have been replaced by half-courses.

The department last year saw the retirements of two full professors and permanent replacements for them have not yet been made. Prospects for recruitment of senior staff members are not good because the department cannot offer salaries that are competitive with other universities.

The effects of these problems are keenly felt by honors and graduate students who are all supposed to have personally supervised tutorials. With cut-backs of this order in the philosophy curriculum, it is practically impossible to give a satisfactory course of study and expansion is out of the question.

Trentman traces the financial difficulties of the department to the recent major increases in graduate work now being done in philosophy and the humanities and social sciences in general. Funding for graduate students in these disciplines is extremely limited at McGill. But the general lack of funds for graduate work is compounded in philosophy by the corresponding lack of professors.

"Replacements (for professors) aren't being made on the basis of obvious need. This lowers the standards and the prestige of the University". Each case has to be justified on its own terms and they (the Administration) don't take account of whether a man is necessary for teaching a certain class of people", Trentman said.

The department's financial problems can also be attributed to the loss of staff who could obtain better salaries at other universities. This was part of the reason for the departure of Leszek Kolakowski, a renowned Marxist philosopher who left McGill two years ago.

The department is presently trying to recruit a senior staff member to offset the teaching shortage in the graduate pro-

gram, but it has been forced to curtail completely the acceptance of partial and qualifying year students and must reject a large number of highly-qualified graduate applicants.

German Department slightly better off

Professor W. Hempel, acting chairman of the German Department says that staff is at present sufficient for existing undergraduate courses, but that should the number of undergraduate students increase substantially, there will be problems. Enrolment has been increasing steadily for the past few years.

Hempel feels that the range of courses offered by the department is not sufficient. He hopes eventually to expand existing curriculum to include courses in German civilization, as well as a program of study in linguistics for those students who plan to teach German.

Hempel added that advanced courses in language are needed in all levels of the department.

As in other humanities, there are staff shortages in the graduate level German program. Classes are over-crowded and graduate enrolment has been increasing substantially in recent years. Hempel says that a whole range of courses is needed to supplement the existing grad program. He noted that McGill is not able to supply enough scholarships, but that "so far funding is sufficient".

In evaluating his department's general financial situation, Hempel said that the university has "helped as much as it can". He does admit, however, that book funds for MacLennan Library have been insufficient for humanities departments.

Hempel says that the present tendency in the University to give financial preference to Science departments is justified, because science has more direct effects than do humanities or social sciences. He added however, that it would be a "great mistake not to develop the humanities".

English holding its own

The English department has been undergoing a period of expansion, according to Professor Don Theall, chairman of the department. English won't have major shortages if developing programs such as Film and Drama aren't cut back. Theall says, however, that the department has always had staff shortages.

In the past five years, the teaching staff at the department has increased to more than three times its former number. This expansion, however, is matched by a graduate student enrolment which has trebled in the same period.

The effects of McGill's financial difficulties have been felt

primarily by the fledgling programs in Drama and Film and most of the cut-backs can be seen in terms of equipment for these courses. Last year the introductory course in Film had a registration of over four hundred.

The growth in English has been partially the result of CEGEP-level enrolment increases which have prompted corresponding additions to undergraduate course offerings.

Theall says that Quebec-sponsored funding for graduate work is "intolerably bad", when compared with Ontario. He said that this has existed for some time and placed the blame for the lack of money on the government rather than the university. At present Teaching Assistantships for the most part offset the poor endowment situation at McGill.

The social sciences are generally better off than the humanities. The departments that will be affected most by the university's fiscal restraint are those with vacancies at the full professor level. Replacements for personnel at that rank are likely to be hampered by McGill's inability to remain competitive in salaries and research in the social sciences.

Economics in a period of consolidation

Since the split from Political Science last year, the Economics department has seen a considerable expansion in its staff and is now at the point where it is assessing how best to utilize its present resources.

The department could still use more professors, but further enlargements in this area would mean cut-backs in others. Brian Smith, a spokesman for Economics, said that the department would like to give courses in the economics of pollution, but there are no immediate prospect of an expansion of curriculum.

Economics could also use more computer time, but the department is primarily concerned with maintaining and developing the honors and graduate programs while at the same time trying to improve the majors curriculum.

This year funding for graduate students has been adequate, but this is because several staff members are on leave, and money which would ordinarily have gone for salaries has been channeled into the graduate program.

Because budget items such as salaries and graduate funds are all interdependent, simultaneous expansion in recruitment and curriculum are ruled out.

Sociology to Expand

Professor David Solomon, chairman of sociology, expects to be adding at least three faculty members to the department. Additions to personnel will crea-

Reporter budget slashed

The voice of the administration, the McGill Reporter, has been muffled due to new university budget restrictions affecting the Information Office.

The original \$68,800 allotted for production has now been reduced to \$22,000.

The total amount paid out in salaries has also been lowered from \$35,800 to \$12,400.

Harvey Schacter, presently editor of the McGill News, has also been appointed editor of the Reporter in a move calculated to cut salary expenditures. Schacter will now combine both responsibilities.

Stuart Gilman, former acting editor of the Reporter claimed that these cutbacks were totally unfair. He alleged that Vice-Principal Shaw fired him for political reasons.

"Shaw did not want the Reporter to support the free liberal ideas that I and other academics have", Gilman complained.

"The Reporter and the Information Office itself are administration puppets that Shaw uses to voice his own opinions", he added.

Gilman is also particularly bitter about the fact that Shaw

did not consult the Senate Communications Committee before reducing the Reporter's budget.

However, the Vice-Principal explained that it was a question of budgets and management. "No functions have been removed and therefore the Communications Committee has no jurisdiction in the matter," he said.

He went on to say that the Reporter was originally created to counteract the "one-sided revolutionary attitude of the McGill Daily."

However, he justified the Reporter's financial reductions on the grounds that the Daily will be a "responsible" paper this year.

Gilman commented that this is not a good enough reason to slash the Reporter's budget. He said that the cutbacks were a part of a plan to rid McGill of all opposition to the University's administration. Gilman stated further that Shaw has succeeded in destroying resistance.

"It is up to the Daily now to support the free, liberal ideas of the students. It's the only student newspaper and our only hope," he concluded.

te approximately 12 half courses and graduate seminars.

Even with additions to the curriculum Solomon said that it is difficult to recruit faculty in certain popular fields such as poverty and race-relations. Solomon says that there is a general shortage of professors in these areas.

Solomon concedes that sociology classes are larger than they should be, but emphasizes that bringing in more professors entails problems. He said that he was opposed to creating an overly large department. Small classes in sociology are a long way off.

In assessing the course offering in the department, Solomon said that there are "certain areas where courses are not given". He said that there are not enough courses in the field of social problems where there is a great student demand. To make up for the overcrowding of courses, Solomon says that the department will in some cases offer a half-course twice during the year.

Solomon concludes that the department is "reasonably well off" on the undergraduate level, but he sees definite problems in post-graduate studies in the department.

He is especially concerned with funding on the graduate level. Until now, the department has been heavily dependent on teaching assistantships. However, the summer stipend which is ordinarily awarded to MA and PhD students writing dissertations, may be discontinued. Solomon sees this as a major failing of McGill's graduate-level funding.

The range of graduate courses offered by the department is sound according to Solomon. He noted that McGill cannot hope to compete with universities such as Columbia, Chicago or Berkeley in the variety and number of courses. On a Canadian sea-

le, however, Solomon says the department is competitive.

Psychology well off.

According to Professor G. A. Ferguson, chairman of Psychology, his department is not feeling the effects of McGill's financial difficulties. The equipment budget is not as sufficiently funded as the department would have liked, but there are no staff shortages in Psychology and research and graduate funds are also sufficient.

The department receives about \$500,000 annually in research money, from various sources, some of them military.

Graduate students are guaranteed \$3,600 per year. Of this amount \$1,000 is the salary for a Teaching Assistantship. McConnell and National Research Council Fellowships are also available to graduate students in psychology.

There are no expansions planned in the present curriculum and like the Economics department, psychology is consolidating before expanding.

New Biological Sciences Department efficient, but needs research money, more staff

Dr. G. A. MacLachlan, chairman of the newly created biological science department, has organization problems in addition to financial difficulties. He is now overseeing the integration of the former botany, genetics and zoology departments.

The new biology department will eliminate duplication of courses in the general field of biology. MacLachlan foresees a complete revamping of the curricula. A committee headed by Dr. John Southin is examining this area immediately.

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Daily photos by Tariq Ahmedali

Bell on McGill's finances, its role in Quebec

The text of Principal Robert Bell's comments is an edited version of an August 25th interview conducted by Linda Feldman, Tom Sorell, Evelyn Schushelm and Howard Stanislawski.

McGill Finances

List our number one problem as finances. You can hardly see past that one at the moment. We are going to have a deficit after this year's operations of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The deficit is big enough so that we have only a very few years, at this rate, before we go out of business.

Something has to be done, for instance, cutting back our operations to suit what money we have.

I don't even know whether that's possible or not. We're starting to look at that, but nobody knows, really, how much you can prune a university or how much you should. It's never really been done, when you think of it. What university can you think of in recent times that has consciously cut its operations back?

The Quebec government has to be number one on our list when it comes to seeking revenue sources. I hope McGill-Quebec relations will improve with the Liberals in power. There was a short get-acquainted meeting sometime in June, I believe, between several McGill administrators, Premier Bourassa and the Minister of Education, Mr. St. Pierre. In it, the administrators simply outlined McGill's difficulties to Mr. St. Pierre and briefed him on them. There was no discussion on 'what should we do about it?' or any agreement.

There are other universities that are in bad shape in Quebec, too, and elsewhere, of course. I'm an old UBC man and the stories I hear from UBC are horrifying.

Put it this way: the relationship between the Minister of Education and all the universities was better with Mr. Gerin-Lajoie than with Mr. Cardinale for all the universities in Quebec.

It was a period of greater expansion and the financial limit hadn't come into sight. It has definitely come into sight now.

McGill and the Ivy League

I think it has been partially true that McGill is very close to being an Ivy League school. I hope it can continue to be true. I think the Ivy League schools are in financial difficulties themselves.

I know that City University in New York got a new professors' salary scale a year or two ago which was colossal, with a minimum salary for a full professor at approximately \$31,000.

It was just in the stratosphere, and Mayor John Lindsay, a graduate of Yale, is presumably ultimately in charge.

Apparently Kingsley Brewster, the President of Yale, phoned him up and said, "What the devil are you doing to us? We can't bat in that league at all."

So they have their problems, but McGill can't bat in that league either. We have at least a little insulation in the border. I think we can continue to attract good people.

My information about McGill salaries isn't very good. The salary policy at McGill in the past few years has been to make McGill salaries equal to the average of the first fourteen universities in Canada.

In many ways I will be the chief fund-raiser in the sense of being the chief figure head fund-raiser. The actual organization and work of being a fund-raiser will certainly not be in my hands. The Graduates' Society, and so on, does this.

Funds from the government tend to be money for yearly operations. Private donors, at least up-to-date, like to see a building or something concrete.

They don't want to just give money and see it disappear in operations and land. You can't blame them. They would like to see a name plate on something, a piece of apparatus, a building, a bookcase full of books, whatever it might be.

If you took the unrestricted money in our endowment fund and put it into operations, it would run the University for five months.

It takes an Act of Parliament to change a restricted will, and since there's hundreds of entailed endowments, at McGill, it would take hundreds of Acts of Parliament to free this money.

The only policy there is on restricted endowments is to use judgment on them.

The Annette S. Hill bursary is restricted to Protestant males from Nova Scotia and Ontario. The capital sum is \$800,000.

If that were your only source of scholarship funds, I think that it would be unacceptable. If you have a large enough array of scholarships so that your total scholarship program can be unrestricted, then you can feed it with restricted ones.

The arguments get terribly complicated about this. If you start to be strict about it, you can knock out almost all of our scholarships.

I think what you have to do is to keep the program balanced, and to try to persuade prospective donors not to restrict these things, as much as you can persuade them.

And of course, there are some which are so objectionable that you can't even tolerate them.

But where you draw this line — it's going to change with the times, and I think pretty soon attitudes change.

It doesn't make any sense to criticize someone of fifty years ago because he accepted a scholarship fund that is no longer acceptable. You're asking these people to have fifty-year foresight.

All you're saying is that you'd criticize them if they did that now, and it isn't now — it's then.

I don't think I ever would have described myself as the man for the job. But to turn down such a position after you've been well-treated by the institution for some years and after a committee has seriously considered it and picked you — to turn that down would take a good deal of arrogance, I think, and selfishness.

If your colleagues, the people you have worked with and believed in, have picked you as the man they think ought to be doing the job for the institution that has been good to you and made you what you are — I think this is true of me and a lot of other people — what right have you to say, "I don't want to do that job. I just don't care to do that, so I won't."?

I don't know why my particular name was pulled out of the hat, but familiarity with the job wasn't one of the reasons.

I haven't said to myself, "I'm the man for the job." Never. I'm still not saying it. I'm willing to give the job a try if people think that I'm the man to try it.

I don't think the principalship is a sacrifice for me in terms of time for research. You can make a case for that and people do sometimes. Sometimes people say, "Oh, isn't it a shame, and he was such a good scientist, or scholar, or teacher, or something. Now that he's put into this job, he won't be able to do that anymore."

It's true enough, I guess, in cases, but I don't think I'm doing McGill a big favour. I think McGill is doing me a favour in deciding to let me have a try at this.

McGill and Quebec

I think the government regards McGill as a valuable asset. Why not? It has done a great deal for the people of Quebec as a whole and the accusation you often hear of McGill's not being part of Quebec, is, I think, just wrong.

Many, many of the community things have been originated or carried on by McGill.

For years, the only travelling libraries in the country districts in Quebec were run by McGill.

The public libraries law was drafted by people in our library school.

I think that our School of Social Work is in advance of others.

On the side of medicine, there's just no question. Did you read in the paper a while ago about certain areas now putting Vitamin D in the milk? This was the result of a McGill study of rickety babies in hospitals.

That's being involved in the community, in my opinion. I don't know how we can be more involved. This wasn't done by marching in the streets. This was done by showing that it was a good thing to do.

MCGILL DAILY

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McGill: Revolutionary reform

All the talk a few years back about "re-creating society" through the university has yielded little more than frustration and petty conflict. Even the one goal everyone could agree upon — changing the ways people are supposed to learn — is far from being realized.

Those who fought for a critical, radical university have failed. They failed when confronted with an ingrown top-heavy academic establishment. Under the banner of academic freedom McGill disposed of the Critical University movement's demands for radical faculty and Quebec-oriented courses but its position was equally rooted in hard structural necessity: universities supply and service elites, they don't undermine them.

Just last week our Principal noted that Quebec's stinginess with its universities is caused by "the fact that higher education is no longer regarded as the economic panacea it was once believed to be." University policy is molded by society's priorities and educational content reflects the resulting values. Quebec schools are not merely slaves of the whims and schemes of faceless technocrats; their state of development is determined by ethnic and economic forces. One such force is McGill's long-standing determination to treat as provincials the French-Canadian neighbouring institutions, and its thirst to be like either the British or American power-house schools.

The modern university offers its community a significant measure of freedom. It harbours a wide range of lifestyles. But in the end students are constrained by the need to graduate with occupationally — desirable skills and attitudes. It isn't the university that decrees the kind of life that is acceptable, but in the end it is the university that must enforce social dogma. People are forced to live with each other in the false civility of conformity; and the severity with which sensitivity and intellectual impertinence are restrained is a result.

Administrators are right in pointing out that society cannot be structurally changed through radical alteration of the university. Certain parts of the student movement left the university when the error of such an approach became clear. After this, the quest for educational reform became a joke. Politically, the struggle has been reduced to trying to get yet another student rep on yet another Senate committee; educationally, talk of content and consequence has been replaced by game-playing with forms.

Approaches to teaching need to be improved, but such reform is hollow. There is a growing feeling that university reforms which will radically alter society are what we need; but such reforms cannot be achieved by either of the two major current responses. Physical action raises consciousness but it easily isolates its purveyors and is met with far greater violence. Cultural revolution is usually ineffective.

At the moment, people who reject armed struggle and who have little faith in youth culture as a subversive force are either pushed to reformism or simply cease to care.

There is no simple solution to this dilemma, as each day more people are forced into the streets or back into themselves.

What is called for is change within the educational system that will in the long range alter the university only after its impact has been felt in the society as a whole. The university is not a platform for structural change; it is, however, a place where basic values must be questioned and remolded. The carriers of these values become the agents of change in the rest of society.

The university not only needs to be a place which will continue technological training and research; it also must awaken perception and criticism of the uses to which this research is put and the basic priorities underlying them.

This is political change that flows neither from the ballot box alone nor from the barrel of a gun; it is change based on the moral power of values we must decide on as humane. If such moral power has no real subversive effect, we will have to embrace another, probably far more frightening, view of human nature.

Joey Treiger

One way or the other

McGill's money troubles are serious this year. The university has been in financial difficulties for a long time, but this is the first year that they have been made public. Certainly the timing of the administration's cut-back proposals was calculated.

Two things can happen. McGill can go on deluding itself and try to recoup its shattered ivy-league image. Or it can face the truth. The truth is that McGill doesn't bat in that league and hasn't for a long time.

If the administration's announcements serve as an effective inducement for potential donors to rally round the sinking ship in its sesquicentennial year, then the delusion will continue.

McGill must recognize what has been exceedingly clear for a number of years: that it is a medium-size university with what is quickly becoming a mediocre reputation.

It must re-evaluate its goals and it must face up to its responsibilities to serve the people of Quebec. Recognizing these responsibilities directly means making McGill part of Quebec. It means drastic revisions of curriculum to meet the needs of all Quebecois.

So far McGill has paid lip service to this necessity with its token courses on French Canada. The university has, it is true, helped Université de Montréal and Laval in some science projects. The co-operation on the UdeM particle accelerator is a good example. McGill has made medical contributions and provided travelling libraries.

But all these things have been done in an unconnected, random manner. There has been no uni-

versity-wide program for alleviating the disparities (in percentage terms) between French and English university enrolments in the province.

It would be foolish to say that McGill has discriminated against Quebecois university applicants. This is not true. Yet it has not actively gone province-wide to recruit French enrolment. This is the crux of the whole matter.

McGill's negligence is not one of active isolation from Quebec; it is a role characterized primarily by inaction, which is equally reprehensible.

McGill's Quebec responsibilities need not be taken to mean an isolation from the rest of North America. This is clearly impossible. The new policy would be a realistic reaction to a dwindling foreign student enrolment and would reduce the substantial government subsidies unfairly granted to American and overseas students.

An awakening to a new Quebec priority would not close McGill to the rest of Canada. Out-of-province enrolments have been on the decrease. McGill's commitment to a collegial program, with the five-year degree, is, for the present anyway, discouraging applications from Canadian students in other provinces.

Yet the increase in Quebec oriented courses would not take away from the university's attractiveness. It would mean an expansion in existing courses especially in the social sciences. It would not necessarily mean enlargement at the expense of existing curricula.

The government, moreover, would be obligated to aid McGill in a new Quebec policy. For

such a program would both complement and develop the university set-up as a whole in the province.

For McGill a new policy would mean a complete re-ordering of its present priorities. The social sciences and even the humanities would need major expansions in all areas: faculty, curricula, graduate funding and so on.

The university of course, can, and probably will, ignore all of this. It is conceivable that these recommendations are too broad or too drastic or are not extensive enough.

But McGill must treat the financial and academic malaise at its root. It is dependent on Quebec grants. It is cutting back when expansion is necessary. It cannot hope to compete with Columbias or Harvards or Yales.

The university has a chance to start on a new course. It will be close to impossible to carry on the public relations whitewash of the alumni publications and the information office.

But McGill will probably be able to obtain sympathy donations from its alumni in "its time of need". And if this is the tack McGill takes, it had better start quickly.

It is going to be embarrassing when the graduates pour back for "McGill 150". McGill has to make up its mind. One way or the other.

Tom Sorell
Mike Prupas

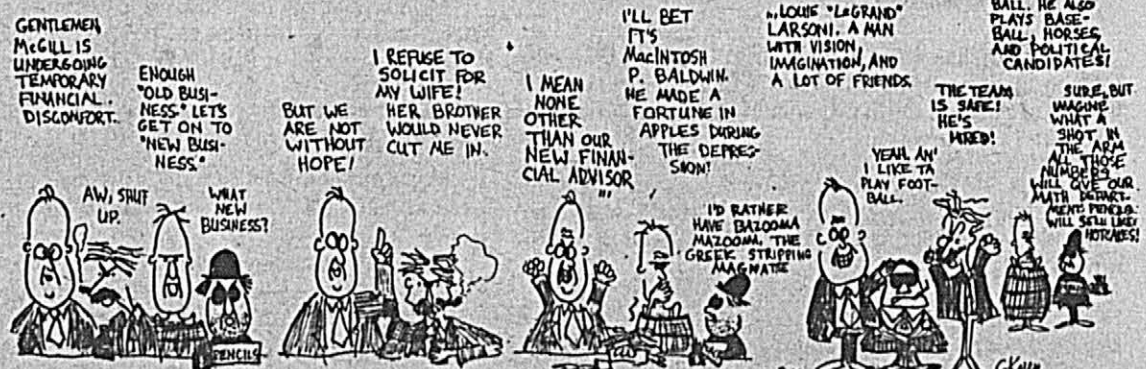
Letters

The Daily regularly devotes a substantial portion of its editorial pages to readers' letters. Letters should be mailed to The Editor, McGill Daily, 3480 McTavish or delivered to the letters-to-the-editor box just inside the Daily office door in the basement of the Union. All letters must be typed and double-spaced, it is suggested that readers be as brief as possible.

In accordance with Daily policy, we are issuing a standing invitation for longer contributions, including those which dissent from an expressed or implied editorial position.

Lean and Hungry

George Kopp



Chile: The Elected Revolution

by mike prupas

"We're going to suppose that elections in Chile will result in a triumph of the left. This occurrence and a Chilean revolution will depend on those who direct the leftist movement. I believe that conditions in Chile are different from those of Cuba, and I believe things can't be done there as they were here. Here we made revolution by open struggle using a small group of men to wage guerrilla war".

—Fidel Castro, to Chilean journalists, August, 1970

Three high school girls were raped and beaten during the week of June 15 to 22 in the streets of Santiago, Chile. Their fellow students took to the streets to demand police protection from similar types of attacks for all female students.

Demonstrations continued throughout the week as students widened their demands to include support for the striking clerks in the Department of Education. At end of the week two students were shot to death by police. The Minister of Education then announced that all primary, secondary, and technical schools, as well as the universities in the Santiago area would be closed for six months.

Yet Chile is not just another Latin American country where murder is the primary axiom of political life. Chile has a long tradition of relatively peaceful (for a third world country) electoral government, and there hasn't been a military takeover since 1932 when the army moved against a rightist regime.

It is precisely this old habit of having elections every six years which makes violent protests against the literal rape of students the important events that they are in the current Chilean political scene. For, in the most recent Chilean election, it was a man who took an ideological position in support of the protesting students who was elected President of Chile.

The election of Salvador Allende to the Presidency of Chile has been greeted by a rather chilly response from much of the liberal press in Europe and North America. The fear has been expressed that Allende may never hold another election in Chile. On the other side of the coin there are those who believe that the Generals will move in and seize power in the name of private property and the C.I.A. Unfortunately, though there is some grain of possibility to both these ideas, the entire significance of the process of political change is missed when all the viewer sees is the vote-grabbing game.

If it is confirmed by the nation's Congress the Allende victory will signal the beginning of a new era in the process of social change within Chilean society. But it is important to remember that while it will be a change of speed in the democratization of Chile when compared with the Christian Democrat regime it will not necessarily mean a real change of direction. Socialization already has some history in Chile's recent past; its future might well offer some suggestions to revolutionaries around the world as to what they shouldn't do.

Chile is a nation whose chief industry is the mining of copper, a metal which is exported for use in secondary

industry in most parts of the industrialized world. The copper industry in Chile was, naturally, controlled by American corporations until Frei instituted his nationalization program some years ago. In 1964 the giant Kennecott Copper Corporation got 1/3 of its copper from Chile and the second largest American copper company, Anaconda, got about 2/3 of its copper from Chilean Mines. One of the big questions facing the Allende regime is whether the Americans and the Europeans will refuse to buy Chilean copper in an attempt to weaken the regime.

Frei and Social Reformism

The man who beat Allende in the 1964 election set the wheels in motion for change in Chilean society, wheels which have overrun his party in 1970. Eduardo Frei won a whopping electoral victory in 1964, using middle class support to defeat Allende by 450,000 votes, nearly 20% of the total votes cast in that election. A Christian Democrat of a leftward bend, he was critical of the U.S. dominated Alliance for Progress, which he viewed as antiquated and reactionary, and set out to reform Chile according to his own moderate plan.

Frei moved to free Chile from the stranglehold of the foreign copper companies through a program of nationalizing 51% of the shares in each of the copper companies. Frei created some waves in international circles in 1969 when he announced his intention to nationalize the industry, but the foreigners had been expecting the move for a long time and reacted with restraint. At the present time the Chilean government is in majority control of most of the copper industry and Allende's task will be to improve the conditions of the miners, who have long supported him, and guarantee that the copper gets sold at a good price.

The going was not as easy for Frei in his attempts to aid the peasant classes. The Christian Democrats modified social laws and extended credit to farmers in an attempt to increase farm production.

They hoped that more productive farmers would mean more wealth in the agricultural sector and that a good portion of this wealth would be passed on to the propertyless agricultural workers by the farmers. The farmers reacted against Frei's interest in the peasants and demonstrated their dissatisfaction by refusing en masse to repay agricultural credits.

The important step that Frei was incapable of taking, and the one which will test the political strength of an elected Marxist regime, was the radical redistribution of the wealth within Chilean society. This is step which would go hand in hand with the redistribution of the decision-making power within that society. The middle classes in Chile, though not wealthy by North American standards, have a privileged position which they aim to maintain.

These urban merchants and small-time manufacturers were the ones who were particularly unhappy with the Frei regime from a conservative perspective. They were unhappy with the restrictions imposed by Frei on overseas travel and on the purchase of luxury goods. In addition they were



Salvador Allende has vowed to expropriate foreign investment in Chile: "We are going to finish with foreign influence. We are going to regain our sovereignty".

unhappy with the rampant inflation which Frei did not even attempt to control. They voted for Alessandri, the Conservative candidate in the last election, and they will oppose the equalization measures which are part of Allende's drive to democratize Chilean society. The middle classes supported the moderate left position of Frei in the 1964 election, but turned to the right when they saw that socialization would hurt their privileged position.

The Implications of the Electoral Victory

The Christian Democrats lost power because they tried to follow a middle road. Their moderate, reformist socialism was too much for the middle classes and too little for the mining proletariat and the peasant labourers. The Allende-led government could find itself in a similar position in a few years time though it would be somewhat further left along the spectrum.

Allende's future power rests on the strength of his electoral victory as well as on the strength of his supporters' striking power — which could be considerable. He has stated, however, that he will work within the framework of Chile's present constitution and that he will not interfere with the business life of the petty bourgeoisie to any significant extent. What this means in real terms is that nationalization will take place in the big industries, mining, petrochemicals, trade and banking — by presidential order.

Compensation to foreign and domestic concerns will be paid according to a schedule established by the president, and recalcitrant companies might find their own employees on strike should they decide not to sell to the government. Nevertheless, there will be ample opportunity for small private entrepreneurs to earn a livelihood in their accustomed manner-providing, of course, that they don't panic and flee the country.

One possibility, should the economic panic continue among the petty bourgeoisie, is that Allende will proceed very slowly with his nationalization program and force relatively little redistribution of the wealth in order to encourage economic stability. In this case he might find that the younger left, which has taken to the streets over human needs before, will find cause for complaint with a go-slow Marxist regime. Allende might try to deal strongly with the revolutionary left and find that he is losing his own supporters in the process — some to the right and some to the left.

Events in Chile will be watched closely on the international scene, particularly by the multi-shaded international left. The question that will be answered once and for all by the Allende regime is: does revolutionary power necessarily have to come from the barrel of a gun? Can the liberation of all the people be carried out under an elected regime? Can a relatively underdeveloped country, such as Chile, achieve a rapid rate of industrial growth? Can it mobilize its people, female and male, for a country-wide re-creative thrust, and not have to rely on overt coercion to carry out its policies? For the rest of the world the implications for the future are enormous.



IAU Conference

Inter-college cooperation needed

by Phyllis Ball

There was a time when world-wide co-operation between universities was a pleasant but fanciful daydream.

But today, when the university structure is struggling to survive attacks from both inside and out-

side, this co-operation has become an urgent necessity.

That is the conclusion delegates from 80 countries reached at the Fifth General Conference of the International Association of Universities, held in Montreal Aug. 29 to Sept. 5.

That's about all they did agree

on. The delegates — university principals, professors and students — argued fiercely about what concessions will be necessary if this co-operation is ever going to come about and, more broadly, about how the university structure must adapt to the modern world.

An Australian student caused a mild furor in the generally quiet conference when he attacked the present system of excluding students from any say in the hiring and firing of teachers.

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Youth Clinic secures grants

The Jeanne Mance Youth Clinic, recently relocated at 3658 Ste Famille, has been endowed with a federal government grant to cover operating expenses until next August.

The 2½-year old medical clinic was previously supported financially by the YMCA. The McGill Students' Society and the Folk Music Society have also contributed small amounts towards its operation.

The new federal grant has actually been awarded to the YMCA, although for the specific purpose of operating the clinic.

Thirty doctors volunteer their services to the clinic approximately two nights a month. Nevertheless, detached worker Allan Zisman noted that demand for services is too great for the facilities and personnel available.

The problem most frequently attended to at the clinic is venereal disease. Mr. Zisman stated. Also common are upper respiratory illnesses, such as pneumonia and bronchitis.

The distribution of birth control information and the treatment of illnesses related to drug use are also major aspects of the clinic's operations.

"General medical nights" at the clinic are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, with Tuesdays being reserved for gynecological observations.

Thursday is "shrink" (psychiatric) night.

Approximately 25 percent of the clientele are McGill or Sir George students. High school students from the suburbs constitute another 25 percent. The remainder are transients or persons living in the general area of the clinic.

If someone is arrested for being under the influence of drugs, Mr. Zisman noted, police inform the clinic. A representative of the clinic is then sent to Police Station 10 to aid the detained person.

Remarking on the lack of police harassment of the clinic, Mr. Zisman stated, "Station 10 ignores us, except when they can use us medically."

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Hoffman charges Canada complacent

Canadian University Press

"Fuck Canada," shouted Abbie Hoffman earlier this month to Canadian students in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta.

"The whole world is at war with the USA. Canada is the only country in the world which has surrendered without a shot."

With \$3750 (thirty seven hundred fifty dollars) in his pocket in speaking fees from the students of the University of Calgary and the University of Alberta, Hoffman, one of the 'Chicago Conspiracy 8', confidently laid out Canada's role in the world revolution.

He envisioned Canada as a buffer zone for the draft dodgers and political exiles, a place to rest for a while before heading back to "the belly of the monster".

Canadians, he said, could help by aiding exiles and acting as a secondary supply base.

The loudest applause of his Calgary speech came when a member of the crowd protested that "the rebellion in the U.S. is not the same as what we're

rebellious against, and Canada is not the States."

Another member of the audience pointed out that Canada's difficulties have a great deal to do with American imperialism.

Several Edmonton students who heard the same talk from Hoffman found that the attitude of freaky Abbie to Canada appeared at times not to differ significantly from that of the patriotic Americans who rip us off every year for our natural resources and whatever else they can get.

Hoffman did best when he talked about the Chicago conspiracy trial at which he and six others were convicted on charges of conspiring to cross state lines with intent to incite a riot.

The conspiracy charges evolved out of the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention which was described in a government report as a 'police riot'.

All seven defendants were found guilty and sentenced to five years in prison, but an appeal will be heard in January and

Hoffman is out on bail trying to raise money for the appeal and other trials such as Bobby Seale's in New Haven, Connecticut next month.

The trial, he said "was not based on evidence, but on a metaphysical charge, conspiracy. We couldn't conspire to have lunch."

The average age of the jury, Hoffman noted was 52, and they were all registered voters at the Democratic Convention. "We were tried by people from another planet."

He called for a redefinition of violence and pointed out that the system sanctions and breeds it. "A math-science building sitting on a campus is an act of violence. Lead poisoning of kids in slums is violent."

The essence of revolutionary activity, Hoffman pointed out, is a young bourgeois kid growing up to realize "that burning down a bank is the superior alternative to becoming a life insurance salesman. The system is making people into revolutionaries. In the States, fun is revolutionary."

Draft resisters seek more aid

Present resources are grossly inadequate to aid draft resisters who have come to Montreal this summer. This situation has arisen despite increasing aid from bodies such as the Canadian Council of Churches and the Joint Organization for Youth.

The American Deserters Committee (ADC) and the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters interview about twelve new arrivals per day. The two groups also receive close to thirty requests for information daily.

The main difficulty for deserters is the three month delay necessary to obtain landed immigrant status. Deserters are not permitted to work in Canada until their citizenship applications have been approved. Because they have no means of support they are forced to go "underground" or back to the U.S.

Helping the deserters through the waiting period has proved to be one of the major difficulties for the ADC and the Council. Through their own hostel the two groups can accom-

modate ten to 15 deserters and provide one meal for them per day. Private housing is also available, but both facilities are inadequate.

The hostel is too small and entails expenditures for rent and staff. Families providing rooms are easily disenchanted by deserters whose life style and political beliefs aren't always what they expected.

Both the ADC and the Council need the assistance of the student community in providing housing. Students are also needed to help in the psychological and cultural adjustment of resisters to Canadian society. Aid is necessary in helping to make deserters more aware of the repressive elements within this country.

Help is needed in raising funds for the deserters committees, but housing is the primary problem at present. Co-ops especially are asked to aid in this area.

Those who want information or wish to help are asked to call Bruce Garside at 392-5152 or Bill at 843-3132.

Concordia denies charges of bias

by Arnold Bennett

Concordia Estates Holdings Ltd. has denied as "absolutely not true" allegation about discriminations against members of the Milton-Park Citizens' Committee in the renting of apartments.

McGill English professor David Williams, a member of the Milton Park Citizens' Committee, has charged that prospective tenants were asked whether they were members of the Committee, and that those who were not were advised not to join. Those who did admit to being members, Williams claimed, were not given leases.

Williams pointed to statements by Milton-Park residents on a Loyola television program to back up his charges. He added that one man known to him had been told by a Concordia representative to wait for his call, that he was not contacted, and that when he phoned Concordia, he was told that the apartment had already been leased. Williams charged that the apartment involved is still unoccupied.

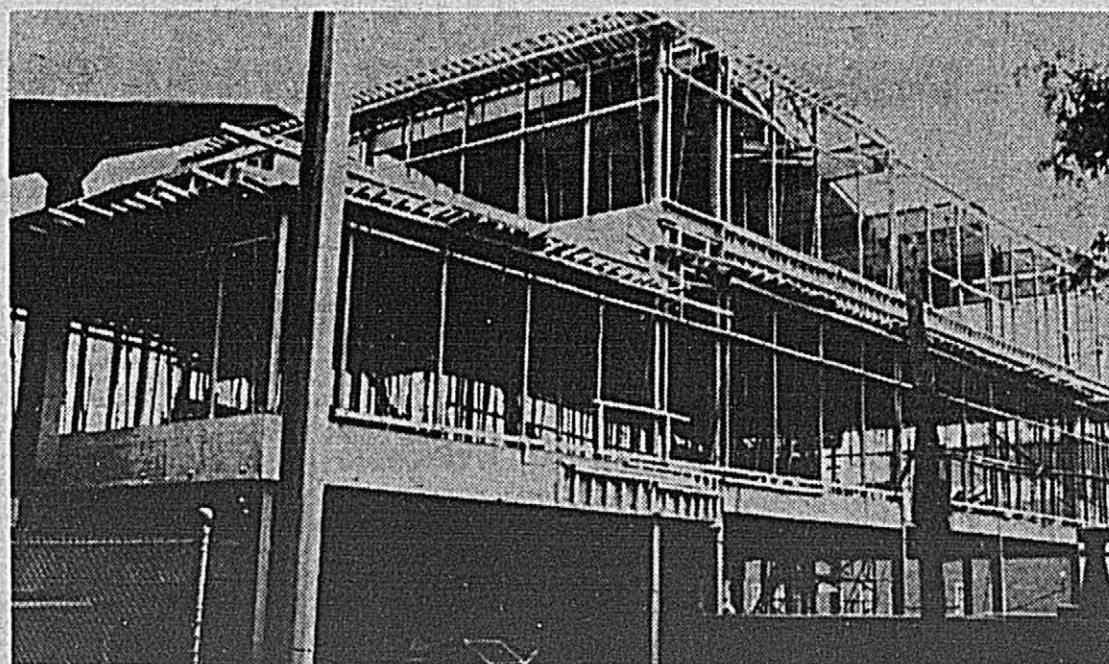
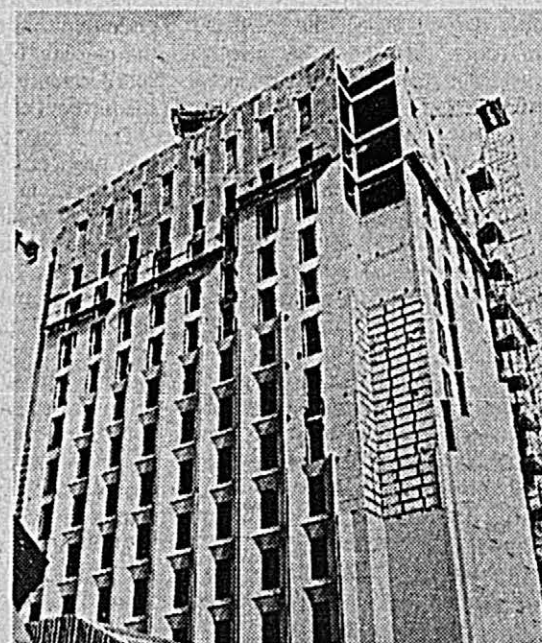
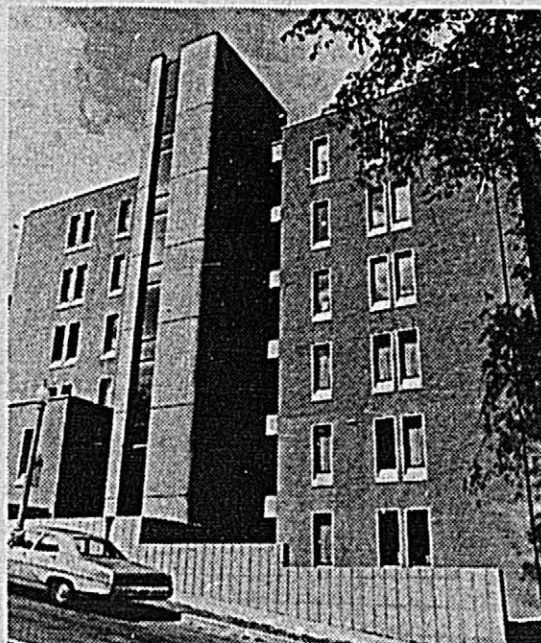
Edward Banty, a spokesman for Concordia, asserted, "If anyone, and this is very unlikely, did make any such inquiries about the affiliation of tenants, he would not remain with Concordia much longer."

When asked why the alleged incidents, which Wil-

liams claims have been occurring since the early spring of this year, had not been publicized, he replied that none of the Montreal press except le Devoir would now have anything to do with the MPCC. He added that in any case the Committee will be most effective by supporting the Front de l'Action Politique (FRAP) in the coming civic elections.

At the FRAP nomination convention in the downtown St. Louis riding last Tuesday night, the candidate to poll the most votes was Mrs. David Williams, a MPCC member. She will contest one of the three city council seats at stake in the district. Paul Cliche, the President of FRAP, came out strongly in opposition to Concordia at this meeting, and accused the company of making contact with the Front's executive council for the purpose of buying them off.

Meanwhile, no apartments are being rented in the area affected by Phase One of the Concordia project. The 255 families evicted have been resettled in existing housing in the Milton-Park area, but it is now almost impossible to move into the district or to change apartments, and students are having extreme difficulty in finding housing at reasonable rents.



Daily photo by Alex Alperin

A STRIKING PARADOX: though faced with dwindling resources McGill continues to erect new buildings. New to campus this year are: Upper Left Faculty of Education Building; Upper Right Burnside Hall and Below an addition to the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

Funds organization, definition lacking

FCSP development threatened

According to Jean-Louis Roy, assistant director of French Canada Studies, the Program is in serious administrative and financial trouble going into its second full year of operation.

These difficulties are compounded by a long-standing divergence of views between the administration and the Center's directors on the development of the Program.

The Center is at present without a director, since Laurier Lapierre resigned at the end of the last academic year. Part of the reason for that resignation was a shortage of funds for French Canada Studies.

The difficulties Roy foresees are all indirectly tied to finances. At present the undergraduate curriculum, while limited, is much further advanced than the program of studies on the graduate level. Roy thinks that expansion on the graduate level is necessary if the existing major in French Canada Studies is to mean anything. He suggests that graduate seminars would be an appropriate first step in solving this problem. Such a change, however, would have to be accompanied by an expansion of the existing undergraduate program.

Without a director for the Program, there is no-one with the authority to make the expansions. All the financial prerogatives remain with the Administration and Roy doesn't expect the initiative to come from them, because he feels that they are not convinced that it is necessary to maintain the French Canada Studies Program.

The Administration is not alone in its indecision. The Program still has difficulties in defining itself. Several basic questions on the structure and goals of the operation are as yet unresolved.

French Canada Studies has been largely a research program, but given the present administrative problems, there is the dual question of what type of research the Program can and should carry on and what sort of funding it can obtain.

According to Roy, there must be guarantees made for long or

short-term research. Within these limits the appropriate number of needed professors must be decided upon.

At the same time the Program must reconcile the need for useful and relevant research with what is considered academically acceptable.

These difficulties are by no means new to the Program. French Canada Studies, as the Center's 68-69 Annual Report points out, has not always been in a comfortable position.

In evaluating the role of the Program, the Report states, "Some within the University, in a moment of quasi-panic were tempted to use the FCSP as a public-relations gimmick. Others even went to the extent of doubting the validity of a Center like ours. On the other hand from outside the University we were accused of 'studying the natives'."

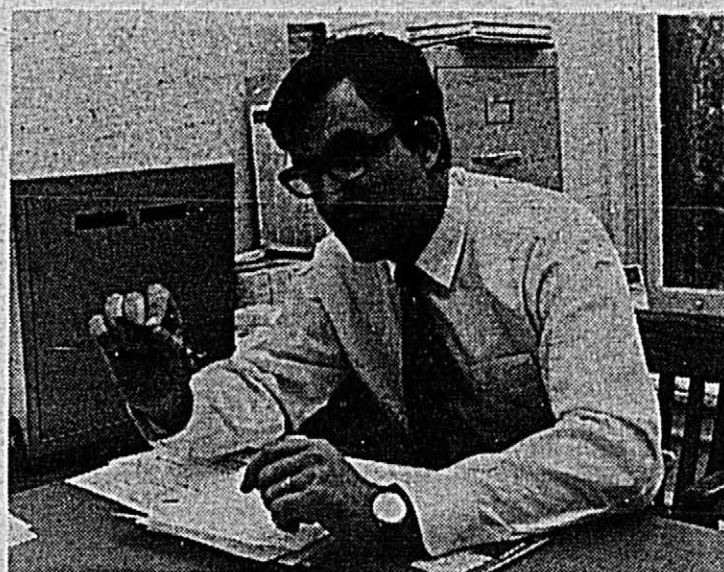
The Center was indeed assailed for "studying the natives", in a geographical area where an "English Canada Studies Program" would have been more appropriate.

Roy takes the view that French Canada Studies may be a means by which McGill can more fully integrate itself into Quebec society.

But French Canada Studies, by its very nature, could not bring about this integration on its own. It is an inter-disciplinary program and thus depends on at least the nominal co-operation of other social science departments in the recruitment of staff.

The Program recruits a certain number of prospective staff-members in allied disciplines such as economics or history. The involvement of other departments, however, does not extend beyond approving these people as members of staff. French Canada Studies finances the salaries of all the professors they have recruited to allied departments.

If the Program is to expand, related social science departments would have to take the initiative in consciously recruiting professors who are close to Quebec problems. These departments would also have to substantially



Daily photo by Bob Karam

Pictured above, Jean-Louis Roy, Assistant Director of the French Canada Studies Program. The program is yet another victim of the University's fiscal restraint policy.

change modify their curricula in order to offer a comprehensive program of study on Quebec.

This would mean a new policy and, of course, a new attitude. Quebec university degrees would have to be accepted on equal terms with those from other Canadian and American institutions, (and competitive salaries would have to be offered to prospective faculty members.)

A move in the direction of integration would take French Canada Studies to a new stage of development, one quite far removed from the goal of the Program at its 1963 inception.

Inaugurated in the wake of the "Revolution Tranquille" and the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Report, the Program's initial goals were very much in the spirit of that era.

Governor General Vanier, a regular fixture at inaugurations at McGill, reflected in his address the mood of seven years ago. "The future of Canada is allied to the fabulous double heritage of this country... In order for Canada to be a great nation, strong and as one, there must be among English speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians a live and profound sense of need for one another."

Until the 1968-69 session, French Canada Studies existed essentially in name only. What work went on was limited to research. When, in 1968, a Review Committee, chaired by Michael Oliver, Vice Principal Academic, agreed to approve some of the eight recommendations that would make the Program a teaching operation, prospects for the Center were not as glowing as they had seemed just five years before.

A disenchanted Laurier Lapierre, then director of the Program, made it clear that if more resources couldn't be put at the disposal of the Center, "consideration should be given to terminating FCSP and spending the \$80,800 allotted... in a more useful manner". In the same year, The McGill Reporter operated on a budget of \$96,000.

A recent report by Leon Dion (Laval University), L. J. Eccles (University of Toronto), and Fernand Ouellet (Carleton University), all of whom are associated with the Centre recommended that FCSP be devoted primarily to research.

These three professors, chosen by the administration, were vague about the character of research



Laurier Lapierre
former director

to be carried out and were especially hesitant in blaming other social science departments for their lack of co-operation in the Center's research program.

In the 68-69 session, the Program added over 2500 titles to the Redpath Library collection on French Canada, offered a series of lectures and seminars articles of lectures and seminars by 20 French-Canadian scholars, published two major bibliographies and several articles and sent staff members to three academic conferences. All this was done with a little more than a third the funds recommended for the operation of the Program that year.

Last year French Canada Studies offered its own majors program with an inter-disciplinary course of study. Allied departments in the social sciences have yet to advance money for courses which are listed as part of their curricula, but which are wholly financed by the Center. These related departments include Economics, Political Science, History and French.

The annual report for 69-70 is not yet available. It is known, however, that the Administration waited until well into last August before approving operating funds for the Program. This gave the Center less than a month to hire professors. This year budget discussions have been even more prolonged. Meetings about money are still going on at the beginning of September.

AUDITIONS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT DRAMA PROGRAMME

will hold auditions for
"AREOPAGUS"

directed by Robert Tembeck, to be staged in
Moyse Hall, Nov. 18-21, 26-28, 1970, and

"RAISING THE WIND"

"SPEED THE PLOUGH"

"A COMIC BALLET" (after Planché)

a Regency Triple-bill directed by Lyn Oxenford
to be staged in Moyse Hall, Feb. 10-13, 1971.

AUDITION TIMES: Tuesday, Sept. 22 : 4 to 6 p.m., and 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Sept. 23 : 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

: Dance auditions, 8 to 10 p.m.
Thursday, Sept. 24 : Call-backs.

ALL MCGILL STUDENTS ARE ELIGIBLE TO AUDITION, PLEASE PICK UP
REQUIRED FORMS IMMEDIATELY AT THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
OFFICE, ROOM 155, ARTS BUILDING.

Laurier Lapierre on French Canada Studies

by Richard Bourhis

Laurier Lapierre never submitted a resignation from the French Canadian studies program.

He points out that he was only a director on a yearly basis, and that at the end of each academic year he was re-appointed by the administration.

At the beginning of 1969 he asked the administration to review

the FCSP's status, goals, and accomplishments to arrive at some sort of conclusion.

The Administration evaluated the situation while trying to find a new director.

By late May they had not found one. Some people were interested, but somehow it did not work out. Thus by the end of May, the administrators decided not to re-appoint Professor Lau-

rier Lapierre as Director of the FCSP.

In the summer of 1969 it became obvious to Mr. Lapierre that the FCSP had to change its goals to remain a meaningful institution at McGill and in Quebec.

In early August '69 the Administration had not yet approved the FCSP's majors program, thus breaking the commitments it had to the students involved in the program.

"We fought for the implementation of the FCS Major program and finally three weeks before lectures began the Majors' program was set up for '69 - '70. Thus evolved the setting up of seven new courses offered by two new professors taken from different departments in the faculties.

In 1963 Professor Brunet of U of M spoke against the establishment of the FCSP. In the Centre's annual report for '68 - '69 Laurier Lapierre mentioned that the FCSP was criticized for "studying the natives". Mr. Brunet's allegations, he feels, were made because he was afraid, as we could have been,

that the FCSP could become a public relations gimmick.

At that time Mr. Lapierre was confident that the centre would not be used for such purposes. He saw the FCSP as an instrument whereby the traditional McGill community's skills and knowledge could be brought to bear on Quebec society.

He also considered the program as having a great potential in alleviating the ever present tensions and prejudices existing between the French and the English communities in Quebec.

As for the presence of French-speaking students on campus Prof. Lapierre thought it possible for them to have a place where they could develop and nourish an interest in French-Canadian culture and society while obtaining fully credited degrees from their studies on French Canada.

In assessing Mr. Jean Louis Roy's recent position as assistant director of the FCSP, Mr. Lapierre feels it is an impossible undertaking. He views Mr. Roy and his staff as having absolutely no security in their

jobs, being kept in a state of suspense as to the very existence of the Centre

Evaluating the individual work accomplished and the talent and time expended at the Centre, he considers it to be degrading, unfair, and inhuman that in 1970 the administrators can in a perfectly respectable administrative piece of bureaucratic maneuver destroy the Centre's ideals.

Dr. Lapierre concludes that what is needed in the program is genuine interest. Interest in the Centre on the part of administrators was only aroused, when bombs blew up and demonstrations such as the McGill Français march perturbed the usual placid institution.

In a sense he feels that Bourassa's election has something to do with the present situation at the Centre.

The English community and McGill in particular has had a four year period of grace. The feeling now is that things are not as bad as they were said to be before the elections.

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Maurice Béjard
Artistic Director

PROGRAM

Monday, Sept. 21, 8:30 and Sunday,
Sept. 27, 2:30 and 8:30 p.m.

Actus Tragiques
Vainqueurs

Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22, 23,
8:30 p.m.

Ni fleurs, ni couronnes
Nomos Alpha
Bhakti

Thursday, Sept. 24, 8:30 p.m.

Venusberg (La bacchanale)
Osmose
Ni fleurs, ni couronne

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 25 and 26,
8:30 p.m.

Bhakti
Serait-ce la mort (B. Strauss)
Boléro

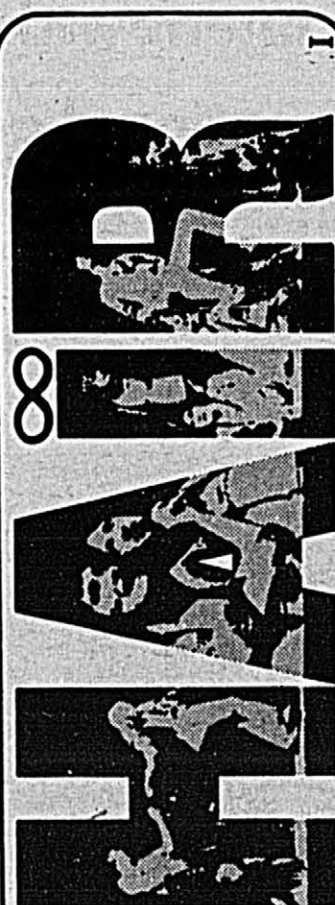
EVENINGS
\$8.50, \$7.00, \$6.00, \$4.00, \$3.00

MATINÉE
\$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00
TICKETS ON SALE

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Archambault, 500 Ste-Catherine
E.; Metro Driving Sch., Longueuil
Metro Ste.; Hoffman's, 1472 Peel;
Charebois, 2115 Jean-Talon E.;
Galipeau, 1480 Fleury E.; Atlantic-
Pacific Travel, 4950 Queen Mary;
Bonder's, 1188 Bernard W.; Bel-Air
Travel, Beaconsfield Shop, Cent.;
Universal, 4617 Sources Rd.;
D-des-O.; Nuckie Phar., Laval
Shop, Cent. & Ile Perrot; Bli. Mou-
rice Legault, 1087 Notre-Dame;
Lachine; Aub. du Coupon, 176
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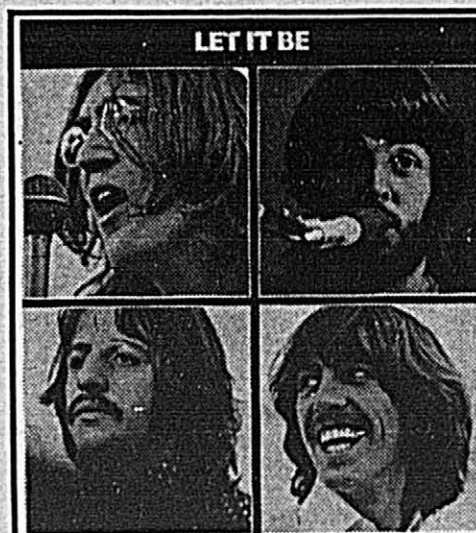
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- * Upgraded quality food and service**
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Spare ribs Perigordine

Nouilles Valencienne

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VENDING CORPORATION**

Evelyn Wood is back

This year's Daily became interested in speed reading when Evelyn Wood, who was given a bad time in last year's Daily, decided to advertise again. In an effort to wipe the slate clean we interviewed several graduates and then had a few Daily staffers take the course to evaluate it. On investigating, it was found that several of the facts were misrepresented by the Daily and not by Evelyn Wood.

The consensus is that the institute is a solid commercial educational organization and is growing steadily, both in Montreal and in over 150 other major university centers.

Joel Bonn, a former Daily staffer and Plumber's Pot Editor, heads the Canadian oper-

ations of what he calls "the largest private school in the world; there were over 90,000 graduates in 1969 alone, half of whom are students. Unless a student reads over 1,000 words per minute he can't cope with today's reading lists." In Montreal, there are over 10,000 graduates reading more than 3 times as fast in both languages with better comprehension and recall. Considering students correct their own papers, it's a wonder that only 2% fail. 1% get refunds, the others, faced with a phenomenal reading load, elect to retake the course free with another professor. "That's pretty unique, I don't know of any other academic institution that treats their failures better."

The Institute has also pioneered flexible scheduling. Of course they only offer one course but a student may take it any day of the week that suits him.

A student of Evelyn Wood may return to retake any lesson at any time. Even though the course is highly structured dropouts are low. 88% complete the course, and 98% of them end up reading at least three times faster.

We asked why the course is so successful.

In an interview with Mr. Bonn we asked several of the questions that usually crop up about speed-reading.

"Felt problems create felt needs which, in turn, create answers. No corporation designs products for which there is no market, unless it, like most schools and universities is not consumer oriented. The Reading Dynamics Institute while a school

— still has to promote and be customer conscious.

The average student is fully trained to handle only the reading requirements of the 19th century (felt problem), so he/she realizes that a lot of vital material will go unread without some increase in ability (felt need), so there have been effective reading courses developed both commercially and academically (answers)."

We asked why the course was so popular at \$150 compared to cheaper ones offered by universities.

"So far, commercial courses in effective reading have outperformed academic ones and generally cost about the same as university courses. (In Canada, the same tuition fees are charged as in 1960 — \$150 tax deductible — when Evelyn Wood opened her first Institute here.) Universities have been forced

to increase fees and have little budget for improvement.

"Free courses are worth what they cost — nothing. Cheap courses know what they are worth. Pricing is quickly adjusted by the consumer according to his needs. Also students like the no-gimmick no-machine's approach of Evelyn Wood.

"EWRD has offered a performance contract for years by insuring tuitions. If the course fails the student, or he fails to triple his reading ability he recoups his tuition. Student-oriented commercial courses often do this; some schools are now beginning to (McGill doesn't as yet). Evaluation is made by standardized matched tests.

"Obviously, businesses make profits. So do schools in other ways (ever see an unpaid professor?). Money is essential, else no business. If excessive, competition or union power or boycott or tax controls quickly correct it. Until Canadian economics are completely restructured profit is essential. There is no realistic debate here. More is spent by EWRD on researching reading than by any other school."

Caligula d'Albert Camus

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dans le rôle-titre
Mise en scène de Georges Vitaly

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- Groups limited to 9 persons.

Registration until Sept. 28. For registration & further information, fill in & send the form below to.

DYNACOM - Dynamic Communication Institute
P.O. Box 1961, Montreal 101, Que. Phone: 739-5200

Name Phone

Address

I would like to register for Dynacom Sensitivity Training sessions commencing wk. of Oct. 5th, and would prefer to attend on (day of wk. and time). Notify me on the date of my first session.

- ☐ I enclose \$40. as full payment for the 10 sessions.
- ☐ I enclose \$20. down payment, balance of \$25. (including \$5. deferred payment charge) due at first session.
- ☐ Please send further information

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did
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whom
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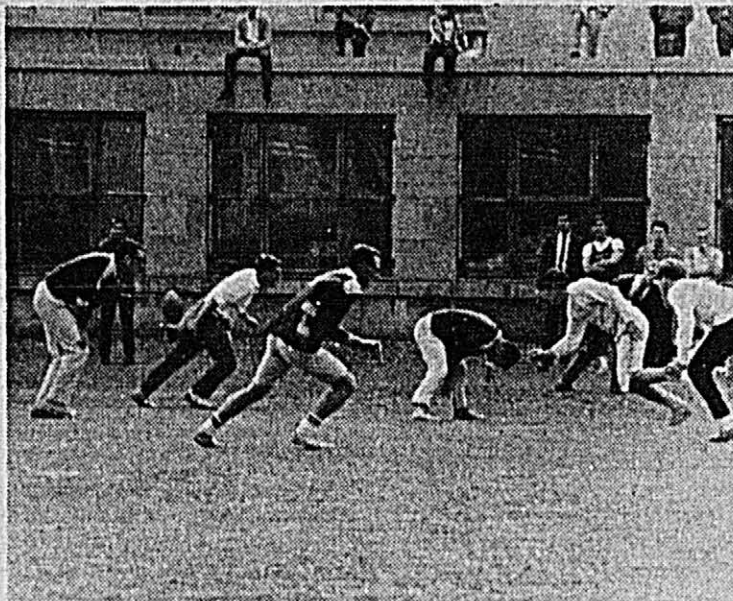
The Montreal Star

Tug O' War spotlights intramurals

This year the Men's Intramural Program will be operating out of new quarters. A separate office had been set up for administration of Intramural Sports and Recreation. Intramural Director, Bob Dubeau has added a new activity to the fall sports schedule. For the first time, in many years, a Tug of War Contest will be held at McGill Stadium on October 14, 1970. Teams may be drawn from either your faculty, class, fraternity, club or campus society. Rules for the competition and registration forms are available from the Intramural Office at the Currie Gym. The prize will be a pair of tickets to an Alouette Football game for each member of the winning TUG OF WAR squad.

Entries are now coming in for the Inter-faculty Touch football league. League games will commence on October 5th. Entries close on September 30.

The Tennis Tournament will be held starting on September 28th, entries will close on September 23rd.



The Golf Tournament will be held at Royal Montreal on Thursday, October 1st. Registration and "tee off" time arranged at the Intramural Office. Entry fee is \$2.50. The top ten students will be invited to playoff on Friday, October 2nd to be selected to the 5 man College Golf team. Entries close September 30.

open September 21 and close October 13.

Writers, humorists, cartoonists, desk editors, and other unemployed labor wanted to help produce an entertaining sports section. If interested drop in at the Daily Sports desk or leave a note on the Sports bulletin board any time this week.

The Track & Field meet is also tied in with the Intercollegiate team trials. The meet will be held on October 14th to permit additional training time. Entries



PRE-SEASON WORK-OUTS: Teams have been arriving daily to compete in the new McGill Intramural Tug of War contest, October 14. One such team has already started practicing, as seen above.

R.V.C. POOL NOW OPEN

Recreational Swimming

Sept. 14 - 18

Mon. 12 - 2, 5 - 9:30

Tues. 5 - 9:30

Wed. 12 - 2, 5 - 9:30

Thur. 5 - 9:30

Fri. 12 - 2, 5 - 9:30

Sept. 21st - for schedule, please consult timetable on notice board as classes are beginning.

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McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

NEED \$\$\$

Referees, Linesmen and Timers are urgently needed for the Intramural Football Season.

Officials Clinic will be held Monday, September 28th, at 1:00 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the Currie Gym.

Sign up at the Intramural Office, Room 7, in the Gym.

WOMEN'S AQUATICS CLASSES

R.V.C. Pool, 555 Sherbrooke St., West

Starting Sept. 21st.

Instructors needed - for 8 weeks

Life Guards Needed

Times: Mon. 5:00 p.m.
Tues. 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.
Wed. 5:00 p.m.
Thur. 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

Times: Tues. 5:00 - 7:30 p.m.
Fri. 12:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Sat. 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Locker Room Assistants Needed

Apply to:

Tues. or Thur. 12:30 - 5:00 p.m.
Mon., Wed. and Fri. 12:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Sat. 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Miss Gerry Dubrule,
R.V.C. Pool Office or
Women's Athletics Office, first floor, R.V.C.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

DON'T JUST THINK ABOUT IT - TRY IT!

INTRAMURALS

FIELD HOCKEY Entries due Sept. 21st

TENNIS Entries accepted to Sept. 18th

VOLLEYBALL Entries due Sept. 30th

Frats, Faculties, Residences or Individuals

sign up on W.A.A. Bulletin Board or at R.V.C.

SOCCER Early a.m. except Wed.

Leave team list, or name and the unit you would like to represent before Sept. 28th at R.V.C. Pool Office for Club President Darlene Campbell.

Competition begins Oct. 1st.

INSTRUCTION

ARCHERY OUTDOOR Meet Sept. 22, 23, 24, - 1:15 - 3:15

R.V.C. Gym.

TRACK & FIELD

Meet Sept. 21 - 4:00 - 6:00

Molson Stadium - Instruction and team

tryouts every evening.

FENCING

Meet Sept. 22 - 6:30 - 8:30

Currie Gym.

INTERCOLLEGIATE

FIELD HOCKEY

Meet Sept. 21 - 5:00 p.m.

Meet Sept. 22, 25 - 5:00 p.m.

Lower Campus

TENNIS

Meet Sept. 23 - 2:00 p.m.

Meet Sept. 24 - 4:00 p.m.

Tennis Courts

OUTDOOR ARCHERY

Meet Sept. 22 - 1:15 - 3:15

R.V.C. Gym.

SPEED SWIMMING & DIVING

Starts now Mon, Wed., Fri., 12:00 - 2:00

arranged.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Starts now Tues. 7:30 and times to be

arranged.

IF IN DOUBT CALL 392-4547

Student Representatives

Intramural 1970-1971

Chairman	Irving Dylewski	272-6068
Law	John Gibbs *	
Dentistry	Bill McJannet	937-3498
Arts	Mike Slodovnick	747-5324
Science ..	Lawrence Lachapelle	481-6782
Architecture	Peter Naylor	288-8933
Graduate Studies	G. Desbarats	382 4445
Engineering ..	Doug Buchanan	392-8067
Education	Gerry Goulet *	
Management	Mitch Herman	738-6586

Medicine (to be appointed) . . .

*Call 392-4730



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

NEED \$\$\$

The McGill Intramural Sports Department is now accepting applications for the following part time positions:

Referee in Chief - Intramural Football
Referee in Chief - Intramural Basketball
Referee in Chief - Intramural Floor Hockey
Referee in Chief - Intramural Volleyball
Referee in Chief - Intramural Broomball
Tournament Supervisor - Intramural Tennis
Tournament Supervisor - Intramural Badminton
Tournament Supervisor - Intramural Squash
Statistician

Interested candidates are asked to contact the Intramural Department, Room 7, in the Currie Gymnasium.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAM 1970-71 - MEN

GOLF TOURNAMENT:

At the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Thursday, October 1st, starting at 9 a.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in Room 7 of the Gymnasium. Please indicate faculty and year. Entry fee is two dollars (42.00) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time.

TENNIS:

The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field (North End) starting Monday, September 28th. Entries close September 23rd. Please check notice boards outside Room 7 in the Gym and at the tennis courts for date and time of games. Entries accepted in Room 7 of the Gym ONLY.

TRACK:

The McGill Intramural Track Championship Meet will be held on Wednesday, October 14th at 1:30 p.m. All events will be held at Molson Stadium. Entries close October 13th. Practice time available daily in the Stadium from 4 to 6 p.m.

ALL CAMPUS TUG OF WAR:

Will be held on October 14th at 1:30 p.m. in Molson Stadium. Teams will be made up of a maximum of 12 men. Any fraternity, Club, Residence, Class or Faculty on campus may submit a Team to Room 7 in the Gymnasium. Final will be held at half time of the Queen's at McGill game October 24th.

TOUCHFOOTBALL:

All league games will be played on the Lower Campus, Forbes Field and the Stadium from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. The league starts Monday, October 5th and entries close September 30th.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Faculty Athletic Representative OR the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur. For further information contact the Intramural Office, 392-4730.

Sports Editorial

Necessity or Fiasco?

by Ira Turetsky

This university is in the midst of a grave financial crisis, as the cutbacks in university expenditures all too graphically demonstrate. In order to meet a six million dollar deficit, approximately three million dollars worth of university function are being "suspended".

One of the cutbacks will be in the area of intercollegiate sports. This, while not the most vital function of a university, certainly bears some questioning. This is especially so at McGill, where the first intercollegiate football and hockey games were played.

According to Vice-Principal Dr. S.B. Frost, the university is the victim of a lack of funds resulting from an inequitable distribution of provincial grants to universities. McGill, it seems does not receive grants on a basis proportional to those received by Laval and the University of Montreal.

Where then does intercollegiate sports fit into the picture? The administration is attempting to picture sports as just one among many items that are being trimmed. It is true, that very significant academic cutbacks are being made, and that sports should probably be sacrificed if there is no other alternative. Certainly sports should not exist at the expense or to the detriment of the academic functions of the university. I am not convinced that this need be the case.

Intercollegiate sports, especially at McGill, carries an emotional and traditional impact that ranges far beyond the 221,000 dollars it

costs the university. McGill has a long history in this field, and this decision is a very grave one.

Several reasons have been advanced for choosing intercollegiate sports. One of these is the continuing survival of the intra-mural program. I have been told that only 300 people participate in intercollegiate athletics. I would question that a great many more take part in intra-mural competition. Anyone who has played in the intra-murals knows that the same people play two or three

sports, so what may seem to be 2000 people are in reality, six seven hundred, or less.

Furthermore, many more people go to intercollegiate events. This factor too, is being ignored. Certainly an intra-mural program is important, more important than intercollegiate sports. But as it exists at McGill, it can in no way claim to involve more people than even one home game against Toronto.

There are also other factors involved in analysing this decision

by the University. There is possibility that the same athletes, who were looked upon so fondly by the administration last year, are being used as sacrificial lambs in a political game. There is also the callous dismissal of Tom Mooney, who, whatever you think of him, put a lot more into McGill in five years than some of those who will remain could contribute in 50.

These factors are important, but the main thing, I believe, is that this could have been avoided. Taking into account, the deficit and the intransigence of the Quebec government, I feel that this part of the crisis was avoidable.

Firstly, I think that sports could have paid for itself. This, of course, would necessitate initiative and creative thinking on the part of the head of the Athletics department. This, of course, has been sorely lacking. Mr Harry Griffiths, the afore-mentioned gentleman, has known about the proposed cutback for some time, but he has done nothing about it.

This university owns a stadium which could also bring in revenue. The Winter Stadium could also bring in revenue, but it lies vacant along with the stadium.

Of course, the fans who pay their way into the games could also help. They have been discouraged from coming partly by the

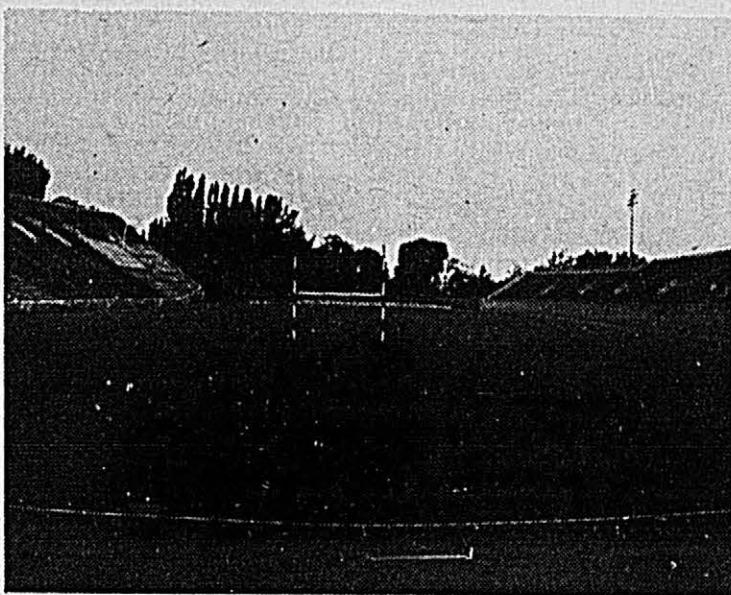
obnoxious behavior of some students, but many people don't know these games exist. McGill must have the worst press relations of any university around. Where else could Ken Dryden of the national hockey team maintain complete anonymity. If he were at Loyola, or Sir George, you can rest assured that people would know, alumni would know.

If it weren't for the fact that the coaches care, McGill teams might be performing in a complete vacuum. Certainly, the department head couldn't seem to care less. He accepts his fate. He will be here next year, and he will have his cherished but pathetic intramurals.

Mr Griffiths is not the only one to blame, but he is in charge of the Athletics Department, and he must come in for the brunt of the criticism leveled at its management.

Some people feel that this won't go through, and that intercollegiate sports will be back next year. However unless 221,000 dollars are forthcoming from the alumni or some other source, McGill will find itself without any intercollegiate teams. Barring this sort of munificence, the only alternative would be a massive display of student support for the program. This Saturday's game, when the Football Redmen host Toronto, would be a good place to start.

FOR SALE OR RENT



ITEM: One slightly used football stadium complete with field, scoreboard, and forty-two able-bodied men willing to work long, hard hours. For further info., contact McGill Athletics Department.

But opening delayed

New Phys. Ed. building taking shape

by HERSHEY KATZ

What moonlight rendez-vous has been taking place this past week up in the co-ordinates of Pine and Aylmer? Information streaming in has reported that two and sometimes three suspicious looking characters carrying mysterious instruments have been holding meetings within the shadow of the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

Was it a group of clandestine PFLP guerrillas attempting to hijack El Al posters from the Currie walls to the ninth floor of the Leacock building? Not a chance.

Or was it Stanley Gray delivering one of his unfinished lectures on campus guerrilla warfare?

Wrong again. More reliable reports say it was the Athletics Department and Phys Ed. Faculty heads setting up heaters and fans in strategic locations to speed up the drying of the paint and plaster on the walls.

It appears that these secret tactics went into effect to meet the Sept. 21 deadline, slated as the opening for the historic wing of the Currie gym.

Although progress has been slow preparations are being made for the September opening.

New Accommodation

The refurbished structure which will accommodate 200 Phys. Ed. students will offer them at least half a dozen new teaching stations. The revamped phys. Ed. program will also take advantage of the massive gym.

As you will remember the gym was plagued with poor lighting. Now along with new high powered overhead lamps the gym has two new sliding doors which will enable it to be divided into four sections.

The B W and F room has been expanded to take on an enlarged program of boxing, wrestling, fencing, golf instruction, and judo.

For those who have felt cramped in the locker rooms your claustrophobia will no longer pain you there. Adjunct locker rooms have been installed for Phys. Ed. students to alleviate some of the crowdedness.

However in a slight oversight only the female locker room has been given hair dryers. Do you think they're trying to hint at something?

The new extension slated for a new year's opening will house a gymnastic room and research labs. The labs will be restricted to the field muscle tone. It is felt that work done in the labs and weight room will be closely co-ordinated.

The dance studio is another attraction in the annex. The studio, open to all students is expected to be a much used area this year.

This sentiment has been expressed by administration officials even though Rudolf Nureyev has declined a very generous offer for a position of guest lecturer. However Carol Doda and Little Egypt are still on the negotiation list and an air of optimism has been expressed from all sides.

Intercollegiate Sports

This fall, McGill men will field representative teams in nine (9) intercollegiate sports. All teams are announcing tryouts to be completed this week. Be prepared to make your choice now!

J. V. Football:

Coach Steve Doty and assistants Doug Riley and Gerry Samuels are looking for newcomers. The introduction of the '2 year only' eligibility rule will vacate many positions. Practices are set daily in the stadium at 5:30 p.m.

RUGGER:

Coach Cove may have kept one of the best Quebec Rugger players for the McGill side. Former Alouette place-kicking prospect John Peters is expected to lead a strong McGill Rugger Squad this year. The team trains daily, from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. at Forbes Field (beside the residence).

SOCCER:

Coach Harry Noetzel has almost cut his squad to size. "But", says Noetzel, "I give everyone a chance". If you haven't had the opportunity to perform under the watchful eye of Coach Noetzel, report to Forbes Field, daily, from 5:00 to 6:30 p.m. this week.

TRACK & FIELD:

Coach Brian Gilmour, in an effort to encourage interest in track and field, and create the depth required of a strong team, plans to expand the program again this year. Tryouts will continue daily at the stadium from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. (South Stands track room). The Intramural Track & Field meet is on Wednesday, October 14.

TENNIS:

Coach Stan Cutts faces the formidable task of paring down the usually large turnout for Intercollegiate Tennis. Leave your name and phone number at the Currie Gym, and see the Coach at the tennis courts, back of Forbes Field today, Sept. 21, or Tuesday, Sept. 22 from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

WATERPOLO:

Coach Fouad Kamal has recently returned from the World Student Games in Italy as alternate coach of the Canadian College Swim Team. Coach Kamal hopes to see any interested Waterpolo players at the Currie Gym pool starting today. Practices will be held daily (during tryouts) from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m.

CROSS COUNTRY:

Keep trim and extend your workouts to include the competitive aspect of long distance running. Practices will be held daily, starting today, from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. under the coaching of Nigel Evans.

Football



Redmen in gear; Set to defend Yates

When we left our heroes last episode they had fallen upon some misfortune.

Having completed a devastating sweep of the O.Q.A.A., captured the coveted Yates Trophy, and advanced to the Canadian finals, they had suddenly faltered, then stalled - only nine points shy of the national throne. Thus, as the season ended, the Redmen were left tied to the proverbial "railroad tracks", where they languished uncomfortably through the long winter months.

Returning to them now, we find that they are back on their feet and, with the exception of a mild case of ropeburn, have little wear to show for the long season of disuse.

**By Josh Freed
Sports Editor**

Twenty-four members of last year's championship squad will be returning. The offensive backfield which terrorized the O.Q.A.A. will remain almost intact, with such stalwarts as quarterback Dan Smith, halfback Ken Aikin, flanker Pete Bender and all Canadian fullback Dave Fleiszer returning to their slots. They will be joined by newcomer Larry Smith, the C.C.I.F.C. all-star who led Bishop's University and their conference in rushing, while last year's halfback Dave Doherty makes his debut as a corner linebacker.

Other notable returnees include All-star lineman Howie Mednick, "monster" back Bill McKenna, tackle Cliff "Pussyfoot" Moore, and runback specialist Chris Rumball.

With such a powerful nucleus returning the Redmen have no excuse for anything but a strong showing. Early workouts have been impressive with Coach Mooney reporting inspiration at an all time high. Although only forty-two hopefuls showed up to brave Mooney's 6:00 a.m. try-outs those that did have shown a predisposition towards hard work and fanatical desire. As well, many of last year's players have 10 or 15 pounds of additional muscle to show for the summer's work.

The "biggest" question mark on the team is potential newcomer John Naponick, a Virginia State

product who played a few games with the C.F.L. Winnipeg Blue Bombers and doubles as a team roller during the winter months.

John originally weighed in at a paltry 6'9, 320 pounds, but had hoped to quickly work himself down to a playing size of 6'6, 290 pounds. Unfortunately, recent developments have made it appear likely that "little John" will forego the football season due to heavy commitments in Med school. Should this prove to be the case it will be a severe loss to the defensive line.

Whether or not Naponick reports, the Redmen do have a

few obstacles blocking the road to glory. Premiere amongst these is the loss of a few particularly talented ball-players. All star centre Jay Harris will not be returning as is the case with Bob Berke and Dave Northcott, both of whom were outstanding linebackers last season. Should Mooney be unable to find equally impressive replacements the Redmen will have much to worry about.

Another factor in the year's race is well articulated by Coach Mooney; "Last year we were considered just another team and many teams treated us too

lightly; this year we're number one and everybody will be taking knocks at us." Should the Redmen get too confident and start laying back there will plenty of teams only too ready to grab a moment of glory.

This might have been the case when the Redmen had their first walk-on scrimmage against Sir George Williams. The latter, not exactly famed for their football prowess, looked remarkably good, contrary to the Mooney-men who some observers still maintain never even bothered to show up. It is easy to understand why the squad may have had

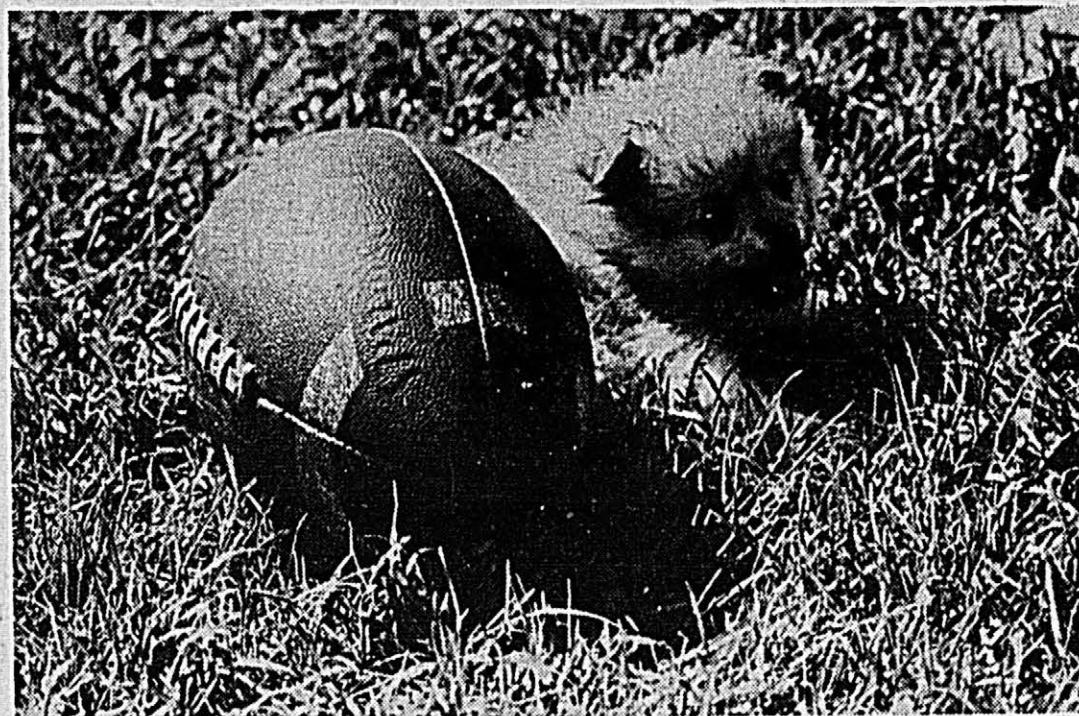
trouble "getting 'up" for the scrimmage but it's something they can't afford to do again. Tom Mooney knows that too, as witnessed by the number of times his boys are climbing the stadium steps, and running around the field. As usual, his philosophy is "if they can live thru the pre-season work-outs, then they'll win a few ball games".

By the time this article comes out the Redmen will have completed their Saturday exhibition game against Loyola. If they hammered them, in last year's 41-0 style, then all is as expected. If they lost, then you can probably kiss the season good-bye. In any other event, Saturday's upcoming game at Montreal will probably tell the story. Game time is 2:00 at Molson stadium.

REDMENTIONS:

The recently announced athletic cut will likely mean the folding of the football team at the end of this year. This has probably stunned many members of the team who had counted on playing several more seasons. It will be interesting to see how many players are willing to sweat out a year on second string when it will earn them nothing but a premature retirement.

The McGill Opinion Pole will once again be back to thrill you. Is is just what it says it is - a pole. His name is Stanislaus Yakevetsky and he was discovered by former writer Marc Phillips as Stanislaus was selling cheese sandwiches in the Molson Stadium press box. Stanislaus' prediction for the Loyola game was 36-13 McGill, while his prognosis of the Toronto battle will not be known until after the game.



IT'S A DOG'S LIFE: "What does this guy Mooney think we are? Up every morning at 6.00 a.m. running up and down the goddamn stadium steps and lugging this football around then back again at night to do it all over another time. Sometimes a guy's got to lie down and take a breather. After all, we're only human."

McGill Redmen Football Schedule 1970-71

Sept. 26	Toronto at McGill	2.00 pm
Oct. 3	McMaster at McGill	2.00 pm
Oct. 10	McGill at Queen's	2.00 pm
Oct. 17	Waterloo at McGill	2.00 pm
Oct. 24	Queen's at McGill	2.00 pm
Oct. 31	McGill at Toronto	2.00 pm
Nov. 7	McGill at Western	2.00 pm



Tom Mooney
another Yates Cup for the coach?



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at Loyola of Montreal — Administration Bldg. Room A-303

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